



Daily Report

East Asia

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Daily Report

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8 September 1989

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Japan

Japan-U.S. Trade Talks Open in Honolulu

Section 301 Termed 'Unacceptable'

OW0809124289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT
8 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japan strongly criticized Section 301 of the United States Omnibus Trade Act, and urged the U.S. to work itself to narrow its trade deficit as the two countries' opened five-day working-level trade talks in Honolulu Thursday morning (Hawaii time).

Government sources said in Tokyo that the Japanese side stressed that Section 301, based on the threat of sanctions, is "unacceptable," and called on the U.S. to observe the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The sources said the Japanese side refuted the U.S. claim that the Japan market is "closed," pointing out an appreciable increase in Japan's imports in recent years.

The Americans focused on man-made satellites, covered by Section 301, proposing that talks be held on the subject.

The sources said the U.S. would likely take up some other items, covered by Section 301, but that Japan would adhere firmly to its policy of rejecting negotiations based on the threat of sanctions.

The Japanese delegation is led by Sadayuki Hayashi, director general of the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. U.S. Deputy Trade Representative Linn Williams leads the U.S. team.

Japanese sources said the U.S. team, in response to Japanese criticisms against Section 301, said in the morning session that the section is aimed at opening foreign markets and is in line with GATT rules.

In the afternoon session, the American side said semi-conductors, public works, telecommunications, legal practice and man-made satellites are items of concern to the U.S., and asked Japan to improve the trade practices involved.

In regard to man-made satellites, the U.S. team said Japan's space development policy constitutes a barrier to trade in satellites. It added that Japan is bringing up its infant industry at the cost of the U.S., the sources said.

The Japanese countered by saying that it is common practice among various countries to attempt to develop space technology by themselves. Japanese private enterprises are freely buying foreign-made satellites, they said.

The sources said the bureau-chief level Japan-U.S. trade committee would discuss key subjects in the first two days, and that the remaining three days would be devoted to consultations on individual problems.

Armacost Meets With Ministers

OW0709151489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1414 GMT
7 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Japan and the United States open five-day working-level talks early Friday morning (Thursday morning: local time) in Hawaii on individual trade problems. The bureau-chief level inter-governmental talks follow the first round of Japan-U.S. talks on structural impediments to trade Monday and Tuesday, which, in turn, came in the wake of talks between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and U.S. President George Bush last Friday.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said the meeting would be a review of individual trade problems between the two countries. Official sources said the main problem is how to treat supercomputers, man-made satellites and forest products, which are covered by Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act.

The sources said that not to hold any negotiations based on the threat of sanctions is the consistent policy of the Japanese Government.

In a related development, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost Thursday visited the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Science and Technology Agency for talks with their top officials.

Armacost told Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Michihiko Kano that the U.S. is in favor of multi-lateral talks on the proposed opening of the rice market rather than bilateral talks, official sources said.

Kano sought Armacost's understanding for his "food security" argument. The U.S. envoy said it is hard for him to understand Kano's position which attaches excessive importance to farmers' interests in the name of food security, the sources said.

Posts and Telecommunications Minister Senpachi Oishi stressed the importance of the two countries' cooperation in the opening of the domestic market, an in research and development. Armacost said internationalization represents the insurance of reciprocal accessibility to the market, investments and research and development, the sources said.

Oishi and Armacost agreed that when U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher comes to Japan next Tuesday, he should inspect the Yokosuka research laboratories of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

Eizaburo Saito, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, and Armacost agreed on the observance of the bilateral scientific and technological cooperation agreement.

Nakayama Sees Broad Agreement at Structural Talks*OW0609131189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT
6 Sep 89*

[Text] Mexico City, Sept. 5 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama indicated here Wednesday [30 August] that a broad agreement will be reached by next spring in structural trade talks between Japan and the United States. He said that a crucial stage of the structural talks will come by next April and the two countries will resolve many specific issues within the coming six months. Nakayama, here in the Mexican capital to accompany Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, made the remarks in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Kaifu refused to commit himself to a strong U.S. demand for a pledge that substantial progress be achieved by next spring in removing structural impediments blocking expansion of U.S. exports to Japan when he met U.S. President George Bush in Washington last week. Japan and the U.S. on Monday [4 September] launched a year-long series of bilateral talks on structural problems in their economies and are scheduled to release a mid-term report on the progress of the meeting in the spring. Bush proposed the structural impediments initiative (SII) in May to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with the U.S., which topped 50 billion dollars in 1988. The Japanese foreign minister also said that Japan should strive for progress in trade disputes over forestry products, supercomputers and satellites. Under the Super 301 section of the 1988 Trade Act, the U.S. Government listed Japan as an unfair trader in May, saying unfair trade practices are being conducted against imports in the three areas.

Nakayama said Japan will cooperate with the U.S. in resolving developing countries' debt problems and global environmental issues. He also showed a positive stance toward Japanese economic assistance to Poland, saying Japan will give financial support to the debt-ridden East European country from a global viewpoint. Nakayama expressed his hope to visit Southeast Asian countries after he attends the November 6-7 cabinet-level meeting in Canberra, Australia, to discuss economic and trade cooperation in the Asia-Pacific nations.

Minister Matsunaga Cited on Distribution Plan*OW0809051389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1418 GMT
7 Sep 89*

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 7 (KYODO)—International Trade and Industry Minister Hikaru Matsunaga on Thursday said that a plan for revision of regulations restricting the opening of new department stores and supermarkets will be completed by next March at the latest as part of a review of Japan's distribution system. He told a press conference here that his ministry is now working on amendment of its ordinance for the implementation of the large-scale retail store law. The law, aimed at protecting minor retailers, was cited by the United States as one of structural obstacles to the distribution of

imported goods at two-day Japan-U.S. talks in Tokyo, which ended on Tuesday [5 September]. The talks dealt with structural impediments to bilateral trade.

Earlier in the day, Matsunaga was asked in a meeting in Tokyo with leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) for an early implementation of structural reform in the distribution field and the introduction of stimulative measures to boost imports. He flew into Osaka to meet with leaders of the Kansai (west Japan) business community. Matsunaga told reporters here that his ministry's budget request for fiscal 1990 starting next April includes a set of measures for boosting imports. For instance, he said, Japan will send experts to the U.S. and other countries in an effort to find appropriate products for import.

Under this plan, to be implemented through the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), experts on various products would be stationed abroad with powers to arrange for conclusion of purchase contracts, he said. Regarding the Japan-U.S. talks in Tokyo, Matsunaga reconfirmed Japan's basic stance of reexamining with sincerity what the U.S. pointed out as structural impediments to its exports to Japan. Yet he said Japan cannot be sure whether tangible results satisfactory to the U.S. could be produced by next spring. In this respect, Japan is in no position to give any commitment, he said.

Matsunaga's remarks were in reference to agreement reached at the Japan-U.S. talks in Tokyo to release a midterm press statement next spring for assessment of progress made in the bilateral talks. The Tokyo meeting was the first in a series of talks on structural problems to be completed in the summer of 1990. At his meeting with Kansai business leaders, Matsunaga reacted favorably to their plan for establishment of an "Asia-Pacific Trade Center" (ATC) as a national project. He said the government will give maximum possible support to the plan which he noted could be regarded as a symbolic project for Japan now seeking to become an import superpower. He mentioned the application of the law for giving financial support to private-sector projects as a possible means of supporting the ATC project.

Japan-U.S. Textile Talks End Without Agreement*OW0809081489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT
8 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japan and the United States ended two days of talks without agreement on whether to extend a bilateral textile accord, a government official said Friday. The talks ended in Washington on Thursday [7 September]. The two countries, will, however, resume discussions before the existing accords signed in 1987, expires at the year-end, he said. The date and venue have not yet been set.

The bilateral textile agreement, which sets ceilings on Japan's textile exports to the U.S., was first reached in 1974 and has been regularly extended since then. The official said the two sides agreed that the structure of

bilateral textile trade is changing, with Japan's textile exports to the U.S. dropping sharply in the past several years compared with soaring U.S. exports. The U.S. side, however, said American textile companies are concerned about a sharp rise in imports of textiles from Asia, including Taiwan and South Korea as well as Japan, and continued restrictions are therefore necessary.

Japan, for its part, stressed the changing trade structure in textiles between the two nations, but did not press for the scrapping of the accord, according to the official. The Japanese Government has yet to formulate a consensus among domestic textile exporters on the issue, he said. The two sides shared recognition that the bilateral agreement should be considered within the framework of the multifiber arrangement (MFA) based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). A subworking group under the GATT's Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks is currently reviewing the MFA.

Japan's textile exports to the U.S. in 1988 dropped a sharp 12.3 percent from 1987 to 890 million dollars. Its imports from the U.S., however, rose a drastic 57.9 percent to 400 million dollars, government data showed.

Reportage on Kaifu's Visit to Mexico, Canada

Mexico Asks for Stopgap Loans

OW0709011489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1511 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 (KYODO)—The Mexican Government has asked Japanese, U.S. and European commercial banks for loans totaling more than 1 billion dollars to cover a fund shortage pending additional public-sector lending, financial sources said Wednesday. The move surprised Japanese banks, already plagued by swollen troubled loans to the Latin American country, the sources said.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other public lending agencies have decided to extend a total of 7 billion dollars to Mexico in the next three years. The loan package is to be used to ensure debt repayments after private creditor banks agree to cut principal, slash interest rates and take other forms of debt relief for Mexico in accordance with a U.S.-initiated debt rescue plan. The sources said the Mexican request for stopgap lending is designed to guarantee interest payments to banks agreeing to debt reductions. Such loans are to be replaced by the projected public-sector lending package once it is put into force, they said. But such additional lending will add to the already heavy burden on creditor banks, they added.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu promised Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in Mexico City Tuesday to offer 1.4 billion dollars in official lending by the end of the year ahead of schedule. The sum is equivalent to 70 percent of the 2.05 billion dollars Japan

has pledged to extend in loans from the Export-Import Bank of Japan as part of the international loan package for Mexico.

Ministry Official on Loans

GW0209044389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT
2 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—The Finance Ministry expects the agreed earlier-than-scheduled grant of loans to Mexico by the Export-Import Bank of Japan will help expedite a multilateral plan to help Mexico pay off its huge foreign debt, ministry officials said Saturday. "The loans, granted ahead of schedule as part of the multilateral debt-relief scheme for Mexico, will provide an impetus for the country's efforts to solve its debt problem," a ministry official said. The ministry will swiftly finalize details of the 1.4-billion-dollar loan package, said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and U.S. President George Bush agreed in Washington on Friday [1 September] that the Export-Import Bank will make its loans to Mexico ahead of schedule. According to the agreement, the Export-Import Bank will immediately give Mexico 1.4 billion dollars in emergency loans. The bank had been scheduled to supply 2.05 billion dollars in all within three years as part of 5.6-billion dollars in joint loans with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The loans are expected to be used for Mexico's payment for imports.

Kaifu Departs Mexico for Canada

PA0709135189 Mexico City XHTV Television
in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Report by Lourdes Esquivel and Ana Patricia Maldonado]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu visited the Mexican-Japanese School before concluding his visit to Mexico. Prime Minister Kaifu was welcomed to the education center by hundreds of students, who cheered him and offered him a traditional Mexican show. The Japanese prime minister stated his hope that the Mexican-Japanese School will become a center of culture and friendship at a time when international integration and exchange is indispensable. Mexico and Japan must strengthen their links of friendship in favor of world development and prosperity, he said. Prime Minister Kaifu planted a tree upon the conclusion of his tour through the school. Both his wife and his delegation accompanied him at the event.

Following his visit to the Mexican-Japanese School, the Japanese prime minister went to Mexico City's international airport. Upon arrival at the presidential hangar, he was met by Mexican Foreign Minister Fernando Solana Morales and Mexico's ambassador to Japan, Mario Moya Palencia. Following the protocol ceremony, the

Japanese prime minister and his delegation boarded the DC-10 jet that would take them to Canada.

Mexican Ambassador Mario Moya Palencia said that the Japanese prime minister's visit to Mexico raised Mexico's relations with Japan to the highest level. He added that positive fruit will grow from the political, economic, and cultural exchange between the two countries. He added that several certificates of credit will be signed in the near future.

Kaifu, Mulroney Hold Talks 7 Sep

OW0709202589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1452 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Ottawa, Sept. 7 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney started their first summit meeting on Thursday, but officials of both sides said that there are no "burning issues" on the agenda between the two countries. Japanese officials said that the purpose of Kaifu's visit to Canada, which follows those to the United States and Mexico, is to establish a personal rapport with his Canadian counterpart.

The two are expected to begin their summit meeting with a half-hour tete-a-tete, after which they will joined in an hour-long plenary session by their respective delegations, including Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his Canadian counterpart Joe Clark. Kaifu will later meet with members of the major Canadian political parties and attend a state dinner. On Friday [8 September], he will proceed to the western Canadian city of Vancouver as his last stop before returning to Japan.

Officials of both countries talked in glowing terms of the two countries' ties on this 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. In contrast with Kaifu's arrivals in the U.S. and Mexico, Mulroney himself came to greet Kaifu at the airport. The Canadian capital was decked out with Canadian and Japanese flags.

"During the next days we will discuss how we can advance our collective interests in what is becoming an increasingly complex and important bilateral relationship," Mulroney said at a welcoming ceremony. "I believe there is much for Japan to learn from Canada," Kaifu said in response.

While the two countries face no trade problems comparable to those Japan has with the U.S., Japan's allegedly discriminatory practices with regard to the lumber trade are expected to be a major bone of contention. Canada will likely call on Japan to drop the 8-percent tariff it levies on Canadian exports of housing lumber made of spruce, pine and fir, as Japan does not similarly tax U.S. exports of hemlock.

Kaifu's visit to Canada is the first by a Japanese prime minister since Canada entered into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the U.S. In that light, Canada is expected to issue its assurance that the huge North American market created by the FTA will not work to

Japan's disadvantage, but will rather provide Japan with enhanced access to a widened market and act to encourage direct Japanese investment in Canada.

Trade between Japan and Canada has quadrupled over the past decade. While Canada is Japan's eighth largest overall two-way trading partner, Japan, after the U.S. is Canada's largest overseas market for exports, consisting mainly of coal and forest products. Japan has held a trade surplus with Canada since 1982, but it has dropped considerably from its peak in 1986.

On global trade issues, the two sides will stress the need to continue harmonizing economic and trade policies and to bring the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to a successful conclusion. They will also discuss the problems of external debt and development and the need to integrate the developing world into the global economic system.

Kaifu will brief Mulroney on his visit to Mexico and Japan's intention to contribute greater assistance to the Latin America and Caribbean region. In light of the fact that Kaifu and Mulroney both met recently with President George Bush, the two leaders are expected to discuss their respective relations with the United States. They will also be exchanging views on the international political situation, including their relations with the Soviet Union under leader Mikhail Gorbachev, reforms in Eastern Europe, and their response to the recent events in China.

Kaifu's visit comes in the midst of a Canadian drive to strengthen its economic and political presence in the Asia-Pacific region, with an emphasis on relations with Japan. Mulroney has launched a program called Pacific 2000 to ready Canada for the upcoming "Pacific era." During the talks, Kaifu will also stress Japan's commitment to resolving global environmental issues. But Japanese officials saw no link between that commitment and the issue of Japanese drift net fishing in the Pacific Ocean, which Mulroney is expected to bring up. The nets, or so-called "walls of death," can stretch up to 30 kilometers and trap a variety of marine life, including seals, dolphins and millions of immature salmon. Environmentalists have warned of the dangers of sea life depletion on such a massive scale. Mulroney is expected to try and enlist Japan's help in encouraging South Korea and Taiwan to open their drift net fleet to inspection by other countries, as Japan has itself. But Japanese officials said Wednesday that Japan is unlikely to change its policy on drift-net fishing on the high seas as a result of any pressure exerted by Canada.

Further Reportage

For reportage on Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's official visit to Canada, including his meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, see the Canada section of the 8 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Minister's Northern Territories Trip Called Off

OW0509210589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1409 GMT
5 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Kiyoshi Mizuno, director general of the Management and Coordination Agency, has canceled a trip to the Soviet-occupied northern territories because of objections by the Foreign Ministry, official said Tuesday.

Mizuno was to have departed August 22 for Kunashiri, east of Hokkaido, as a member of a Japanese delegation visiting graves on the island. Mizuno is the chief of a government group promoting the restoration of Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan Islands and of the Habomai Island group, which was captured by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

In a press conference Tuesday, Mizuno said he had gotten permission for his visit to the Kunashiri Island from Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, and was then asked to file an official application for his trip via diplomatic channels. But Japan's Foreign Ministry objected to the trip, Mizuno said, because it said a state minister's trip to the disputed island may be misunderstood as an acknowledgment by Japan that the Soviets have a legitimate claim to the Japanese territory. Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe said the ministry urged the state minister to call off his trip. Mizuno, however, said he plans to go to the eastern tip of Hokkaido this Saturday [9 September] to view the Soviet-held Japanese islands.

Development Agency Head Comments on Bases

OW0809073689 Naha NHK Television in Japanese
2115 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] General Abe, Okinawa Development Agency director, who earlier inspected Okinawa for the first time since he took office, held a press conference today [8 September] in Tokyo. Regarding the issue of stationing a Foreign Ministry official, or a so-called Okinawa ambassador, in Okinawa, he reiterated that the Okinawa Development Agency will strongly appeal to the Foreign Ministry to that end.

At the press conference, which was held after a cabinet meeting, Director General Abe spoke about his impressions of his inspection tour of Okinawa. Regarding the base issue in Okinawa, he made the following remarks: I learned that mayors of cities and heads of villages located near the bases are worried about them. These bases occupy 11 percent of the land in Okinawa and this hampers development of the tourist industry as evident from the stray bullet incident last year. I think that it would be better for Okinawa's development if there were no bases.

Regarding the issue of stationing a Foreign Ministry official, or a so-called Okinawa ambassador, he said: Foreign Minister Nakayama once served as director general of the Okinawa Development Agency. I will discuss this issue with him when he returns from his

overseas trip. A Hokkaido ambassador has already been stationed in Hokkaido to deal with various problems, and I think it is very good idea. While making these remarks, he reiterated that the Okinawa Development Agency will positively appeal to the Foreign Ministry to this end.

Socialist Party Leader Affirms U.S. Security Pact

OW0609150789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairwoman Takako Doi assured U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost on Wednesday that her party will not unilaterally abolish the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty if the party forms a coalition government with other opposition parties.

During a one-hour meeting at the official residence of the U.S. ambassador, the leader of Japan's No. 1 opposition party told Armacost that Japan-U.S. relations are important and that her party is in a position to strengthen friendly and trustworthy ties with the United States. JSP officials said.

Doi said it is necessary to continue peace and friendly relations with the U.S. and that individual problems should be solved through diplomatic negotiations. As for the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Doi said the party's basic stance on the treaty has not changed but that Japan cannot scrap it unilaterally and that if the U.S. refuses to abolish the treaty, negotiations to do so will not take place.

The JSP calls for abolition of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty with the U.S. The party will maintain diplomatic continuity if an opposition coalition government is formed to replace the Liberal Democratic Party government, Doi said. Doi said it was also necessary to consider their bilateral relationship from a global viewpoint.

It was the first significant consultation between the JSP leader and the U.S. envoy and both sides agreed to continue the regular consultations. Reversing a decades-old stance, the JSP announced in August that it would preserve the security treaty if the party came to power. The party also said it would uphold strict adherence to the triple nonnuclear principles of not producing, possessing and bringing in nuclear weapons to Japan.

Finance Minister Unhappy With Exchange Rates

OW0509032789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT
5 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto indicated Tuesday he is not satisfied with current exchange rates. Hashimoto dropped the suggestion at a press conference after a cabinet meeting, saying that he has no intention of tolerating the present situation in the foreign exchange market. He also voiced strong determination to fight instability in currency rates through central bank intervention. "We're watching the

market carefully. Cautious action should be taken in light of various impacts (on the economy)," he said. Hashimoto made the remarks in reference to volatile movements in the yen-dollar rate seen from Monday. In Tokyo, the dollar opened at 145.85 yen, down from 146.13 yen at the close Monday.

Central Bank Determined To Contain Dollar

OW0609143589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT
6 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita reiterated his strong determination Wednesday to fight the dollar's rise against the yen with coordinated intervention. Sumita indicated his view that the dollar's recent strength stems from speculative moves in currency markets, stressing that the Central Bank will be ready to conduct dollar-selling intervention in a decisive manner. He said a one-sided downswing of the yen against the U.S. unit is unlikely in view of a difference in economic fundamentals in the two nations, suggesting that he sees little likelihood of the dollar surging ahead.

His remarks came in response to the dollar's unabated rise. It was at one time changing hands at a two-and-a-half-month high of 147.38 yen in Tokyo dealings Wednesday. The Central Bank was reported to have repeatedly stepped into the market, selling more than 700 million dollars for the Japanese currency on Monday and Tuesday.

Sumita has repeatedly said the yen's excessive weakness is detrimental to price stability and to an improvement in the trade imbalance between Japan and the U.S. He also noted that recent volatile currency moves were largely due to waning prospects of a further fall in U.S. interest rates. Sumita also told reporters the bank will maintain a close watch over prices and currency rates in an attempt to forestall any worries about inflation. "I believe there should be the need to take appropriate measures in monetary policies to achieve this (quelling of inflation)," Sumita said, suggesting the bank will be prepared to raise again the official discount rate whenever the situation requires it.

As usual, the chief banker has urged corporations to show prudence in their business activities, attempting to curb excessive actions such as unnecessary buildup in inventories by them. Sumita, however, denied the market perception that the Central Bank will continue to keep short-term interest rates at the current high levels in the money market to deter the dollar's further upswing. Singling out pricing mechanisms from the issues taken up in the just-ended U.S.-Japan negotiations here as part of the structural impediments initiative, Sumita noted that he feels all the more necessity of price stability and monetary actions from the point of view of consumers' interests. He said macroeconomic factors also would likely be rated highly in such trade talks besides microeconomic issues, particularly with regard to trade imbalances.

Asked for a comment on Monday's news of the imposition of income tax penalties on four major Japanese commercial banks in connection with their overseas operations, Sumita called on financial institutions to conduct "strict" and "appropriate" accounting procedures. He said such financial institutions should keep uppermost in their minds that their major roles and responsibilities are to render a service to the public.

Also touching on budgetary requests by government ministries and agencies for fiscal 1990, starting next April 1, Sumita said he expects the Finance Ministry to evaluate in a strict manner the details of those requested expenditures. "Any lenient assessment of the requested budget allocations should be avoided," to help improve public finances, he said. Sumita said he welcomed the ministry's policy of reducing dependence on debt-financing bonds in the fiscal 1990 national budget from the perspective of reconstruction of public finances.

Gas Appliance Firm Postpones PRC Contract

OW0609011389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT
5 Sep 89

[Text] Nagoya, Sept. 5 KYODO—Rinnai Corp., a major gas appliance maker, has postponed the conclusion of a technical aid contract with a Chinese plant because of political and economic uncertainty in the wake of the repression of prodemocracy demonstrations in Beijing, company sources said on Tuesday.

Earlier, Rinnai was asked by China to extend technical aid to a gas appliance plant in Guangzhou Province following successive incidents of explosion blamed on gas leakage from products of the plant. But the firm has concluded that it is premature to conclude a contract, because it is skeptical whether the plant can get enough funds for its technical improvement project. However, Rinnai will not suspend talks with China on the matter, as it hopes the uncertainty over financing will be eliminated soon, the sources said.

Chinese Boat People Deported, Detained on Charges

Number of Deportees Reaches 657

OW0809105789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT
8 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japanese immigration authorities ordered nine Chinese boat people deported as illegal entrants Friday, increasing the number of such people to 47, while the number of Chinese detained on the charge rose to 657, Justice Ministry officials said.

The officials said the eight men and one woman were among the 124 persons aboard a boat which was rescued near the Senkaku Islands southwest of Okinawa by a Japanese patrol boat and landed at Naha on August 29. Of the 124 aboard the boat, 36 others have been ordered deported. Two other Chinese nationals were ordered deported earlier.

The immigration officials said the deportation orders are given when the Chinese boat people, suspected of illegal entrance, agree to return home. Meanwhile, officials said that out of the 167 boat people who landed their own boat at Ushibuka, Kumamoto prefecture in Kyushu on August 30, 104 have been detained on suspicion of illegal entry into Japan.

Since late May, 18 boats carrying 2,257 people have arrived in Japan, either after being rescued or through direct landings in Japanese ports. Immigration authorities suspect that most such vessels have carried Chinese nationals who they consider as illegal entrants, not political refugees, because they undertook the journey searching for an economically better life in Japan. Several of the boat people disappeared from where they landed or from the accommodations provided and police suspect they are hiding in Tokyo as some other boat people were found to have notes bearing Tokyo addresses.

Further on Deportation

OW0709192089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT
7 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Japanese immigration authorities Thursday ordered 36 more Chinese "boat people" to be deported as illegal entrants as the number of Chinese detained for illegal entry or suspected of such violation of the law rose to 553. Immigration officials said the 36 are among the 124 people in a boat who were rescued near Senkaku Islands west of Okinawa and landed at Naha on August 29. Two Chinese were ordered deported earlier. They said the deportation order is issued when the Chinese "boat people" agree to return home.

The officials said testimonies given by the 36 to be deported will be handed to the Foreign Ministry for negotiations with China along with papers on the previously ordered two men. Meanwhile, an inspection official of Tokyo Immigration Bureau said 39 other Chinese landing at Naha in the same boat on August 29, said they left their homeland to seek work in Japan because life in China's southeastern Fujian Province is hard.

The official, Nobusato Masaki, said the group, including a 15-year-old farming girl and a 23-year-old doctor, left China after paying an average 4,000 yuan per person (160,000 yen, or about 113 dollars) to Chinese brokers. Some of the Chinese had with them addresses in Japan. Masaki declined to give details. Some said they earned 100-150 yuan while others said they got no cash income but received food as wages, the official said. The Chinese were quoted by Masaki as saying they left from Mingjiankao in Fujian Province on August 27 in an 80-ton wooden boat disguised as Vietnamese refugees. They said they made the illegal attempt as Japanese visas "cost too much," according to Masaki.

So far this year, 2,950 boat people landed in Japan in 33 groups, against last year's 219 arrivals, immigration officials said. Since late May, 18 boats each carrying

more than 100 people arrived in Japan, most of whom the officials suspect are Chinese.

104 More Face Deportation

OW0809042489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT
8 Sep 89

[Text] Ushibuka, Kumamoto Pref., Sept. 8 KYODO—Immigration authorities here have decided to deport 104 Chinese who arrived here last week together with a group of Vietnamese refugees aboard a fishing boat. This brings to 657 the number of Chinese boat people who face deportation from Japan. They all arrived in Japan by fishing boats over the past few weeks, allegedly posing as Vietnamese refugees. The 104 Chinese were taken to Ushibuka, a city on the western coast of Kumamoto Prefecture, on Thursday last week. The small fishing boat that took them to the shores of western Kyushu also carried a group of 63 Vietnamese.

Officials from the Fukuoka Immigration Office said they will detain the 104 Chinese at Omura refugee camp in Nagasaki Prefecture pending procedures for deportation. The Vietnamese will also be taken to Omura in order to establish their refugee status, the officials said.

The Japanese Government regards the Chinese boat people as illegal entrants, and not political refugees. Immigration officials say the 104 Chinese joined the Vietnamese boat people for the trip to Japan when the Vietnamese called at a Chinese port on the coast of Fujian Province. The Vietnamese told Japanese authorities that they left the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong on July 7 and stayed at the Chinese port for about four to five days to get another ship to continue their journey.

According to Vietnamese testimonies, the 104 Chinese were already inside the newly acquired vessel when they boarded it. Most of the Chinese were believed to have fled to China from Vietnam during the Sino-Vietnamese war. Twenty-eight people from the Chinese group, apparently concerned about possible deportation, ran away after they landed at Ushibuka and were later captured by police.

80 Questioned on Status

OW0209073289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT
2 Sep 89

[Text] Naha, Sept. 2 KYODO—Eighty Chinese suspected of having entered Japan illegally posing as Vietnamese refugees were sent to Osaka and Tokyo Saturday for questioning to determine whether or not they are genuine refugees, officials said. The 80 were among a group of 124 boat people who were found floating off Senkaku Island, Okinawa Prefecture, and towed to Naha Port in the same prefecture earlier this week. Of the 80, forty-one will receive immigration screenings in Osaka and the remaining 39 will head for Tokyo for similar questioning. Japan will deport the Chinese if they are found to be illegal immigrants, the officials said. More

than 2,000 boat people have arrived in western Japan since May. Many were found to be Chinese posing as Vietnamese refugees.

41 Say They Paid Broker

*OW0209121889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT
2 Sep 89*

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 2 KYODO—Forty-one Chinese who were transferred from Naha to Osaka Saturday told investigators they paid 2,000 to 4,000 yuan each to a broker in Fujian Province to board a ship bound for Japan. They said they were approached by a broker, who offered to send them to Japan aboard a wooden ship, around July. The broker charged 4,000 yuan for men and 2,000-4,000 yuan for women.

The group left Fuzhou City of Fujian Province August 28 bound for Japan. The leader of the group said he paid 200,000 yuan collected from members to the broker for the purchase of the ship. They were poor and wanted to come to Japan to find jobs, the leader told investigators. The group was part of 80 Chinese found among 124 boat people who were brought to Naha earlier this week.

Thirty-nine Chinese were sent to Tokyo for questioning. Immigration officials said all Chinese will be either deported or held in custody at the Omura Detention Center in Nagasaki Prefecture if they are found to be illegal entrants.

Government To Hold Meeting on Refugee Issue

*OW0409143589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1319 GMT
4 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO—The government will hold a meeting on September 11 to discuss the continuing influx of "boat people" including Chinese nationals posing as Vietnamese refugees, officials said Monday. The meeting, comprising director general-class officials from 12 ministries and agencies, including the foreign and justice ministries, will be convened for the first time in four years. The meeting is expected to decide to impose stricter screening on refugees and to discuss budgetary measures to enlarge facilities to accommodate them, according to the officials.

Japan has so far accepted Indochinese refugees by giving them landing permission following a simple screening. The government, however, will take strict legal actions, including deportation, against economic refugees in line with an agreement adopted by the international conference on Indochinese refugees held in Geneva in June. At the conference, Japan announced it would accept 1,000 Indochinese refugees to settle in Japan over three years and it is abiding by the agreement that economic refugees must be recommended to return to their home country. The government will also adopt different measures for Chinese nationals posing as Vietnamese refugees from those against Indochinese refugees, officials said.

Labor Minister Rejects Refugees as Workers

*OW0709133589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT
7 Sep 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Labor Minister Joji Fukushima on Thursday termed as "reckless talk" suggestions that Japan should admit Chinese boat people into the country to allay the current labor shortage. Fukushima, in a speech in Niigata before a gathering to support employment of the disabled, pointed to the large-scale acceptance of foreign workers in European countries as leading to employment problems there. The minister said Japan could not accept such illegal entrants, adding that present policies for admitting foreign workers were sufficient. The ministry was not obligated to admit the refugees unconditionally, he said. Other senior government officials, including Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama, have also ruled out giving settlement rights to the illegal immigrants.

Meanwhile, in Kobe, immigration authorities searching for Chinese migrants mingled among incoming Vietnamese boat people on Thursday identified two more as Chinese. Officials began transferring the two along with 91 other Chinese previously identified in the 149-member refugee group to three different detention facilities in Osaka and elsewhere on Thursday. A fishing boat carrying the group arrived in Kobe on Monday. The remaining 56 Vietnamese believed to be of Chinese descent will stay in the city for further screening, officials said.

In Tokyo on Thursday, investigation sources revealed that the leader of a group of 32 Chinese arrivals carried the address of a known member of a "yakuza" organized crime group. The member, Yoshinori Inaba, was arrested last September for using counterfeit documentation. Police suspect Inaba provided for a fee false certificates of sponsorship to Chinese entering the country. Such certificates are required when applying for an extension of residence. Immigration authorities say they are prepared to question Inaba about yakuza involvement with the influx of Chinese boat people.

Weather Satellite Successfully Launched 6 Sep

*OW0609013889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT
6 Sep 89*

[Text] Tanegashima, Kagoshima Pref., Sept. 6 KYODO—A rocket carrying a new weather satellite was launched Wednesday at the Space Center of the National Space Development Agency in Tanegashima, Kagoshima Prefecture, agency officials said. The H-1 rocket carrying the satellite was blasted into space at 4:11 a.m. and separated from the weather observation unit 30 minutes later, placing it successfully in orbit, the officials said. The satellite, Himawari No. 4, will replace the Himawari No. 3 over New Guinea in the Pacific in the middle of December. The geostationary satellite will collect and send meteorological data for about 5 years, according to the officials. Wednesday's launching was

the second attempt. The agency failed to lift off the rocket on August 8, due to technical trouble.

Eight Firms Banned From Kansai Airport Project

OW0709132389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 7 KYODO—The Osaka Prefectural Government decided Thursday to exclude eight major construction firms from tendering for its construction works due to their allegedly forming a cartel to jack up prices on the new Kansai international airport project. Meanwhile, the Kyoto Prefectural Government also announced that it was suspending seven of the eight companies from bidding for public works projects in the prefecture.

The Offshore Reclamation Construction Association consisting of the eight construction firms was censured and ordered to break up the cartel by the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) on Wednesday [6 September] for allegedly fixing the shares of work and the prices of sand and earth to be used in the construction of the airport. The association consists of Aoki Corp., Ohbayashi Corp., Kajima Corp., Sato Kogyo Co., Takenaka Civil Engineering Co., Kishin Construction Co., Saeki Kensetsu Kogyo Co. and Toa Harbor Works. The FTC also issued a warning to a joint venture of 20 firms that gave an order to the association for earth and sand for shore protection work in the airport construction project. The FTC said the construction firms colluded in September 1987 to set the price of earth and sand at 1,130 yen per cubic meter, about 100 yen higher than what was expected by the Kansai Airport Co. The construction firms also got together in March 1987 to fix their respective shares of earth and sand ordered by the joint venture, the FTC said.

Unless the association accepts the commission's finding by September 20, hearings will be held. If the association accepts the finding, six of the companies, which actually delivered earth and sand, will be subject to fines totaling about 320 million yen. The United States asked Japan in 1987 to prevent collusive bidding by Japanese companies for the construction of the airport. The 1 trillion yen new airport project started in 1987. The airport, off Senshu, Osaka Prefecture, is scheduled to open in 1993.

Mongolia

PRC Foreign Minister Ends Official Visit

OW0609103589 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Foreign Minister of China Qian Qichen has concluded his official friendly visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian Government.

Chinese Exhibition To Be Held in Mongolia

OW0609152789 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] An exhibition of export goods from Inner Mongolia, China, will be held in Ulaanbaatar on September the 18th to 28th. It is sponsored by the Inner of Mongolia Chamber of Commerce.

It will display a variety of consumer goods, such as Chinese silk, sportswear, printing machines [as heard], tape recorders, radios, record players, and electric household appliances.

The exhibition, the first in 30 years, is held to promote Mongol-Chinese trade links, specially border trade, said the director of the Mongolian Trade and Industrial Exhibition [name indistinct].

Socialists Nations' Cooperation Conference Opens

OW0709131889 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] The 10th conference of the commission on multinational cooperation of the academies of sciences of socialist countries on studying the economy and politics of developing countries opened in the Mongolian capital. Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies Dr Ishjams, elaborated [words indistinct] of Third World countries and viewed their economy and politics. Speaking at the conference, the delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

Japanese Economic Delegation Visits Mongolia

OW0609103289 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] A delegation led by (Tasaki), chairman of the Japan-Mongolia Economic Committee, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar for the third joint meeting with the Commission for Mongol-Japanese Economic Relations. It has been received by Namjim, first deputy chairman of the State Economic and Planning Committee, chairman of the Commission for Mongol-Japanese Economic Relations.

An exhibition of Japanese goods will open in Ulaanbaatar during the days of the meeting which starts on 6 September.

A Japanese economic mission led by (Akiyama), director general of the Foreign Information Center of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, has left Ulaanbaatar for Tokyo.

It took part in a bilateral meeting for identifying the spheres and directions of economic cooperation between Mongolia and Japan.

Jasray Receives Delegation

*OW0809004589 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Mongolian Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning and Economic Committee Jasray Tuesday [5 September] received a Japanese delegation led by (Tasaki), president of the Japan-Mongolian Economic Committee. The Japanese delegation was also received by Ochirbat, Mongolia's minister of foreign economic relations and supply, and also by Yondon, first deputy foreign minister.

The Japanese delegation is in Ulaanbaatar for the third joint sitting of the Commission on Mongolian-Japanese Economic Relations and the Japan-Mongolia Economic Committee.

Old Names Restored to Streets in Ulaanbaatar

*OW0609151189 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] A street in the center of Ulaanbaatar has been given back its old name, the Passage of Water. A little more than a couple of decades (?ago) there still was a large well from which water had been delivered for years to the capital's population.

Another street whose former name has also been restored is the (Silk Bogdo) Site.

These events are the start of a process of reviving historical names of many streets, squares, and quarters of the Mongolian capital, which in the future will be given, basing on the broad public discussion, since the population has become very particular of what street or square is named.

North Korea**Alleged U.S. 'U-2' Plane Overflight Denounced**

*SK0709154889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1535 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors let the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" make a shuttle flight from the air above the West Sea of our country to the sky above the East Sea along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] between 06:18 and 12:00 on September 7 and then illegally infiltrated deep into the air above the economic waters east of Kosong on the east coast of Korea to commit an aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea, according to a military source.

They have committed such aerial espionage every day from September 3 to 7. And in September, the number of its cases totals seven.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists introduced an Okinawa-based "E-3A" AWAC into the air above South

Korea near the MDL twice in the first seven days of September and committed an espionage on the depth of the northern half of Korea.

And in this period, they viciously committed aerial espionage on the frontal areas of our side with the mobilisation of more than 40 reconnaissance planes of various types including "RV-1", "RC-12" and "RF-4C".

Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists which is daily increasing in number shows that they are trying to aggravate the tensions on the Korean peninsula in a planned way.

Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Demanded

*SK0809055589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 8 Sep 89*

["U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw From South Korea at Once"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists should discard their anachronistic occupation policy and get out of South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression forces and nuclear weapons, and withdraw their hands of aggression and interference from Korea.

NODONG SINMUN today demands this in a signed article on the lapse of 44 years since the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea (on September 8, 1945) and established a colonial rule.

The 44 years of occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists are a disgraceful history recording numerous crimes committed by them against our people, it notes.

Giving detailed accounts of the immeasurable misfortunes and miseries imposed upon the South Korean people by the U.S. imperialists through the brutal colonial rule after occupying South Korea, it continues:

The key point of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea is to turn it into a military base. They have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East, where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed, and are raising an unending war clamor. Owing to their criminal moves, South Korea has become a most dangerous nuclear war hotbed and a very dangerous situation in which a war may break out any moment has been created in our country.

The U.S. imperialists are a truculent enemy who not only threatens peace in our country but also bars its reunification. It is the basic strategy of their Korean policy to create "two Koreas" for keeping hold on South Korea as their colony and military base.

These days the No Tae-u group is desperately clinging to the so-called "northern policy" intended to establish "diplomatic relations" with socialist countries and the scheme for "entry into the United Nations". They are manipulated behind the scene in this by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have imposed the tragedy of division upon the Korean people for 40 odd years.

And, as if it were not enough, they are working to keep our nation divided into two for ever. This is a crime never to be pardoned.

Firm is our people's will to terminate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea at an early date, the article declares, and stresses: The entire fellow countrymen hope that they will meet a new day of reunification in 1995 marking the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation, destroying the cursed barrier of division at any cost and rejoining the severed blood vein of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggression policy must be terminated at an early date not only for the peace and reunification of Korea but also for peace of mankind, the article says.

MINJU CHOSON in its article stresses that the U.S. imperialists' occupation policy toward South Korea must be ended as early as possible.

Daily Condemns ROK-U.S. Arms Coproduction

*SK0709064489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0526 GMT 7 Sep 89*

["To Equip Anti-communist 'Shock Brigade'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets agreed on the joint research and production of a truck-mounted ground-to-air missile for the puppet army in accordance with a decision of the "annual consultative meeting on security." This is a criminal arms buildup stepped up as part of the "modernization" program for the South Korean puppet army.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed commentary, which notes:

The joint development of the ground-to-air missile is a challenge to our repeated proposals for arms reduction and peace proposals. It is one more evidence that the U.S. imperialists are steadily intensifying war manoeuvres in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists make it the essential requirement of war strategy to "modernize" the South Korean puppet army's equipment.

They are preparing the South Korean puppet army practically to carry out operations not only in the Korean peninsula but also in other areas under the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance system. The joint development of the afore-said missile is part of this move.

Joint military exercises of all description organized and commanded by the U.S. imperialists show in reality

that our republic is not the sole target of their attack and they would not mobilize U.S. armed forces alone in "case of emergency."

On orders of the U.S. imperialists the puppet army is prepared to undertake its "assignment" together with the U.S. Army or separately.

We can never allow the U.S. imperialists to reinforce and use the puppet armed forces as an anti-communist "shock brigade" against us and other countries.

North's MAC Head Sends Message to U.S. Side

*SK0809000489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2256 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Kaesong September 7 (KCNA)—Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a telephone message to the U.S. side today in connection with the grave military provocative act committed by the South Korean puppet army in the central sector of the front.

The message says:

At around 17:15 today some 20 South Korean puppet army soldiers took a position at the post 950 metres Southeast of the Military Demarcation Line marker No 0730 and assumed a posture of firing two 57 MM recoilless guns and 12.7 MM large-calibre machine gun at our side's post on the opposite side.

This military provocative act of theirs in the Demilitarized Zone is a downright violation of the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement and its paragraphs 6 and 10 and a very dangerous provocation which may render the situation tense and cause an armed conflict.

Our side sternly protests against the U.S. side's grave military provocation in the Demilitarized Zone in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and strongly demands it to take out the illegally introduced heavy weapons at once and take responsible steps to prevent the recurrence of such incident.

Senior MAC Member Hosts Film Show, Party

*SK0801052580 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0503 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), arranged a film show and a cocktail party Thursday evening on the occasion of the 41st founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there on invitation were the member of the Chinese people's volunteers [CPV] of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC, staffers of the liaison office of the CPV to the MAC and Czechoslovak, Polish, Swiss and Swedish members and staffers of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Speeches were made at the party.

They appreciated the Korean documentary film "The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students".

Kim Il-song Receives Italian Media Chief 7 Sep

*SK0709124289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1026 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Ilario Fiore, chief of the bureau of the Italian Radio and Television for Far East in Beijing, on a visit to our country.

On hand were Kim Yong-sun, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guest in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The guest presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song hosted a luncheon in honour of the guest.

Kim Il-song Gives 'On-the-Spot Guidance' 7 Sep

*SK0801050680 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0444 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Samsok District cooperative farm on September 7.

He was accompanied by So Yun-sok, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Hong Song-nam and Kang Hui-won, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; So Kwan-hi, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council; and officials concerned.

Going round fields of the farm, President Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction over the bumper crops it has brought this year again by doing farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the farming method of chuche.

Saying that, if arable land is used in a rational way and farming is done with good care as this farm does, it would be possible to increase the production of grain and vegetables, he stressed that all the cooperative farms should learn from the farming method of the farm.

He said, among other things, that all the farms should extensively sow maize of good strains promising a high and stable harvest.

Noting that it is important in increasing maize yield to supply sufficient water and fertilizer, he taught that the

water-jetting non-paddy irrigation projects should be completed in a short time and fertilizer production be raised.

President Kim Il-song stressed that the principle of proper crop in proper soil should be strictly observed and intensive scientific researches be continued to get high-yielding seeds suitable to the climatic and soil conditions of the country.

Saying that amaranth is a very good feed for domestic animals, he stressed that it should be largely planted on sloping fields, damp soil, edges of fields and other non-arable land.

President Kim Il-song said that all the farms throughout the country should follow the examples of this farm in producing a large quantity of feed without the use of arable land by cultivating pumpkin and other fodder crops along ditches.

Kim Il-song Gives Guidance on National Economy

Visits South Hamgyong Province

*SK3108051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0430 GMT 31 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song guided on the spot the work in various domains of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province from August 11 to 29.

He went round different units including Hamhung City and convened consultative meetings of different domains.

He acquainted himself in detail with the progress of the national economy in the province and, on this basis, convened a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council in Hamhung at which he gave highly important instructions on rapidly developing the national economy in the province.

Meetings Held in Hamhung

*SK3108053289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 31 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song guided on the spot the work in various fields of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province from August 11 to 29.

President Kim Il-song went round the city of Hamhung and various other units and called consultative meetings of different domains.

He acquainted himself in detail with the progress of the national economy in the province and, on this basis, called a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council in Hamhung.

The meeting discussed the question of accelerating the development of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province and further raising the standard of people's living.

At the meeting President Kim Il-song gave highly important instructions which will serve as a guideline in rapidly developing the national economy in the province.

Noting that South Hamgyong Province which has many industrial domains of great national significance including mining, chemical and fishery industries holds an important place in the economic development of the country, he set forth concrete tasks before different domains of the national economy in the province.

President Kim Il-song put forward tasks before the mining industry.

Saying that efforts should be concentrated on the drive to increase the mineral production at the mines in Tanchon District which occupies an important place in attaining the 1.7 million ton non-ferrous metal target, he set the production targets to be accomplished by the mines in this district next year and in a few years to come.

He said that in order to sharply increase the non-ferrous metal ore production it is necessary to further modernize the mining equipment, carry through the party's policy on large-scale mining and massive handling and intensify geological prospecting to secure more mineral deposits.

He added that the existing smelteries should operate in full capacity and, at the same time, an additional smelting capacity should be created in Tanchon City and the production of magnesia clinker be increased still further.

President Kim Il-song, setting forth the task to develop chemical industry, instructed that South Hamgyong Province should continue to direct much efforts to the development of chemical industry because large chemical factories in Hamhung are of weighty importance in resolving the food, clothing and housing problems for the people.

Noting that the creation of hygienic and cultural environment is specially important in Hamhung where there are many big chemical factories, he taught that the creation of better hygienic and cultural environment should be pushed ahead.

Saying that the first demand of our party in industrial construction is to thoroughly protect natural environment, he taught that functionaries should actively strive to provide the working people with hygienic and cultural labour conditions, always making their interests the first consideration as required by the *chuche* idea.

Putting forward the task to develop power industry, he instructed that in order to meet the growing demand for electricity the capacity of the existing power stations should be expanded and, at the same time, many new power stations be built and a thermal power station

should be built in Hamhung to ensure the heating of the city while producing electricity.

Laying down the task to increase coal production, he said that the production at the existing coal mines should be kept at a high level and geological prospecting be preferentially conducted to find more coal deposits.

He put forth the task to develop agriculture. In order to increase grain production, he said, farming should be put on a scientific and technical basis as required by the *chuche* method of farming. He taught that more good seeds suitable to climatic and soil conditions should be obtained, the principle of the right crop in the right time and the right crop on the right soil be strictly observed and a scientific manuring system be set up.

He laid stress on increasing fruit production and intensifying fruit processing and expanding mulberry fields for the increased production of cocoons.

Referring to the task to develop the fishing industry, he gave instructions on building many large fishing boats for actively conducting pelagic fishing and consolidating sea food processing bases to process and supply fish in time.

He instructed that many more modern dwelling houses should be constructed and subsidiary food production and supply bases be firmly built up to improve supply service for the working people.

He said that Majon recreation ground and other places of culture and rest should be built up better for the working people so that they may lead a more cultural and civilized life.

Yim Denies Visit 'Planned Operation of the North'

SK0809121589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—Coed Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Students Representatives" (Chondaehyop), who had visited Pyongyang to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students declared in clear terms on September 7 that her visit to Pyongyang was by no means attributable to an "operation" of anyone, according to a report.

She said this when she met for the first time with her counsels and family at the puppet Seoul central district police station that evening after undergoing all sufferings in a closed room of the "Security Planning Board."

Saying she had been interrogated by fascist thugs the puppet Security Planning Board on the background of her visit to the North and her activities there, she declared repeatedly: "My visit to the North was not a result of the planned operation of the North" alleged by the authorities.

South Delay of Fifth Republic Probe Decried*SK0809075789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0526 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[KCNA Headline: "Shameless Outburst of a Criminal"]

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today rap at the attempts of the No Tae-u clique to quell the demand of the people for the liquidation of "the Fifth Republic" legacies and a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju incident.

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says:

The traitor No at a meeting of "leading officials" of the "Democratic Justice Party [DJP]" September 4 tried to create the impression that the "Fifth Republic" legacies had been liquidated, claiming that they had "made tireless efforts" for this and, on the same day, "chairman of the DJP" Pak Chun-kyu echoed his words. This is an open challenge to the people, being an attempt to evade and hush up the liquidation of the "scandals of the Fifth Republic" and a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju incident under the fascist rule of "public peace".

Ignoring the people's demand for the liquidation of the "scandals of the Fifth Republic" and a probe into the Kwangju incident, the traitor No Tae-u and the "DJP" gang spelled out the fascist rigmarole in a bid to bury these problems in oblivion in the monstrous anti-communist fascist offensive and thus cover up their true color as the principal culprits and tide over the crisis of "power." If the above-said problems are to be resolved in South Korea, the traitor No and the "DJP" gang must be ousted. This is the only way for their settlement.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary says that the No Tae-u group should lend an ear to the unanimous demand of the people and admit the crimes of the "Fifth Republic" dictatorship and step down from power, assuming joint responsibility.

Article Denounces 'Infiltration' of 'Imperialism'*SK3108104089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1026 GMT 31 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in an article today says:

The imperialists are today making more desperate efforts to spread their corrupt reactionary ideas, while persisting in their malicious anti-communist, anti-socialist moves. Under this situation the crafty ideological and cultural infiltration of modern imperialism must be decisively blocked with revolutionary vigilance and the revolutionary gains be firmly defended.

The signed article headlined "Struggle Against Ideological and Cultural Infiltration of Imperialism is Important Guarantee for Triumphant Advance of Revolution" reads in part:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The imperialists and their stooges now leave no stone unturned in their attempt to send the wind of 'liberalism' into the socialist countries, noisily claiming that the capitalist society is 'a heaven of freedom'."

If people fail to perceive the crafty and reactionary nature of the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism and become captive to it, they will lapse into individualism and egoism seeking only money and into capitulationism compromising with the imperialists and, in the long run, the gains of socialism won at the cost of blood will be lost.

Today the ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists is chiefly aimed at disorganising the socialist countries from within. The craftiness and viciousness of the anti-communist, anti-socialist campaign of the imperialists at present finds expression in their sinister manoeuvres to smear the image of socialism and divide and disorganise the socialist countries under the cloak of "peace," "defence of human rights" and "freedom".

Crying for bourgeois "pluralism" and "multi-party system" the imperialists are now employing crafty tactics to weaken the leadership of the parties in the socialist countries and cause anarchy and disorder in their society. Political pluralism" claimed by the imperialists is no more than a bourgeois sophistry intended to revive the already liquidated reactionary classes and reactionary ideas in the socialist society and "plural democracy" advocated by them is nothing but a sinister design of the imperialists to change the socialist society into a non-working class society in which political liberty and rights are granted to the hostile elements.

The reactionary nature of the bourgeois "multi-party system" much touted by the imperialists at present lies in that it is designed to deprive the working-class parties of their revolutionary character in the socialist countries, emasculate the parties like the vote-seeking parties of the capitalist society engaged in a competition for votes in elections, cause anarchy and disorder in society and allow the manoeuvres of reactionary elements.

Without the revolutionary party of the working class socialist and communist society cannot be built nor can the cause of socialism be defended. That is why the imperialists are directing the sharp edge of their attack to the leadership role of the party to weaken it in opposing the socialist countries. Such being the situation, it is of weighty importance to decisively smash the schemings of the imperialists with revolutionary vigilance.

The imperialists are also making frantic efforts to send the wind of bourgeois liberalism into the socialist countries. The U.S. imperialists are scheming, overtly and

covertly, to spread the wind of bourgeois liberalism with increased zeal, extolling such country as Hungary where bourgeois liberty is allowed, bourgeois democracy is implanted and the reactionary elements are active. If the people sap their revolutionary spirit and allow the decadent bourgeois way of life and Yankee culture of life, their revolutionary consciousness and patriotism will sag before they are aware of it and the idea that money decides everything and selfishness past control and all manner of social corruption will prevail. It is clear then that the gains of socialism won at the cost of blood will be exposed to danger. Herein lies the reactionary nature of the bourgeois liberty that the imperialists are trying to propagate so desperately.

We, deeply conscious of the inevitability of the downfall of the imperialism, will decisively block the ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists and powerfully demonstrate the undisputed superiority of our socialist system.

South-South Cooperation Task of Nonalignment

SK0809021789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
2129 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—To develop South-South cooperation is a very urgent matter for the non-aligned and developing countries, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

Calling upon these countries to expand economic and technical cooperation and exchange with the noble sense of obligation and the spirit of solidarity, the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"In order to get out of their present economic difficulties and achieve economic independence, the developing countries must destroy the present inequitable international economic order and establish a new equitable one. To this end, they must develop South-South cooperation in every possible way."

The total amount of foreign debts of the developing countries have daily increased and already exceeded 1,300,000 million dollars because of the predatory neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists and the present unfair international economic order.

By developing South-South cooperation, the developing countries will be able to free themselves from economic subjugation and dependence and gradually build economic independence. If South-South cooperation is successful, it can make the present unfair international economic order ineffective and establish a new, fair international economic one.

To develop South-South cooperation is necessary not only in the economic field, but also in the political, ideological and cultural domaine. Particularly, it is all the more urgent under the conditions where the ideological and cultural infiltration of the imperialists into the

developing countries and their obstructions to the building of a new society continue.

Today the developing countries have conditions and possibilities to effect South-South cooperation. Their position and aspirations are common and they have enormous manpower and inexhaustible natural resources as well as valuable experiences and techniques that can be exchanged between them.

What is important in actively promoting South-South cooperation at present is to briskly carry on cooperation and exchange in various fields including foods and agriculture, public health, trade, banking and fund, science and technique in accordance with an action programme and action plan of economic cooperation which have already been adopted.

For the non-aligned countries to adhere to the principle of collective self-reliance is an important condition for discarding dependence on the developed countries and properly developing South-South cooperation in the spirit of chajusong and solidarity.

It is a consistent stand of the DPRK Government to fight for the strengthening and development of the Non-aligned Movement and for the success of South-South cooperation. The DPRK Government will sincerely discharge its responsibility and duty in the noble work to realize South-South cooperation.

'Reform of Man' in Socialist Construction Stressed

SK0209103089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1024 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)—The reform of man is an important undertaking which should be given priority in socialist construction, stresses NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The article quotes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"No matter on how large a scale the transformation of nature and society is undertaken, it begins with the reform of man and its result is also nothing more nor less than the transformation of man."

The transformation of nature, man and society constitutes the three spheres of the creative activities of the popular masses for chajusong. It is a strategic task which should be simultaneously fulfilled in the building of socialism and communism.

With a view to accelerating social progress, the transformation of nature, society and man should be pushed ahead simultaneously, with human remoulding given priority.

The transformation of man is a creative work for strengthening the subject of history by making people more powerful beings mentally and physically.

Therefore, without paying primary attention to human remoulding, it is impossible to dynamically carry on the transformation of nature and society and accelerate the revolution and construction at a high speed.

The remoulding of man is an important undertaking to enable people to display a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creativity in transforming nature and society with the consciousness of independence.

The transformation of man is, in essence, ideological remoulding.

Human remoulding is a work of finally wiping out the legacies of old society in the ideological sphere and arming all the working people with the idea of the working class, the communist ideology, and thereby rearing them into developed powerful beings capable of shaping their destiny for themselves with a high degree of consciousness and sense of responsibility as the master of nature and society, revolution and construction.

When human remoulding is powerfully pushed on, people can successfully wage the revolutionary struggle to transform nature and society by playing their role as the master of revolution and construction.

The process of remoulding man is a process of uprooting the leftovers of outmoded ideas in the minds of people and, at the same time, a process of imbuing them with revolutionary ideas.

Through the process of human remoulding people get rid of the leftovers of outmoded ideas such as selfishness and arm themselves with the spirit of remaining boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader and struggling with all devotion for the revolutionary cause of the working class, and cultivate indomitable revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Human remoulding is a guarantee for the successful realisation of the transformation of nature and society next because it helps people display inexhaustible creative wisdom and strength.

Only when people possess a high degree of consciousness and creative wisdom and ability to shape their destiny by their own efforts can they play their role independent and creative beings and master in the transformation of nature and society.

Human remoulding is a crucial matter on which greatest efforts must be concentrated in the victorious promotion of the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses for chajusong and the cause of socialism and communism.

We must in the future, too, give definite precedence to human remoulding and powerfully accelerate our revolution and construction.

Editorial Urges Early Finish for Economic Plan

SK0509042389 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2217 GMT 23 Aug 89

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August editorial: "Let Us More Vigorously Wage a Struggle To Carry Out This Year's Plan Ahead of Schedule"]

[Text] Presently, our people are vigorously accelerating the great socialist march movement with an upsurged spirit according to the militant appeal of the party.

There is an important task at hand for our party members and working people, who are advancing on the road to a new victory, which is to carry out this year's people's economic plan ahead of schedule.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year, by achieving another great upswing in all fields of socialist construction, we must brilliantly adorn the last year of the 1980's with a historically victorious year, a year that is vigorously rushing along in the spirit of the speed battle joined to the Chollima.

Our people have continuously carried out the vigorous struggle by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year Address and by vigorously raising the flames of innovation from the start of this year's battle. By doing so, the new 200-day campaign was victoriously solidified and great advancements were achieved in fulfilling this year's people's economic plan and the 3rd 7-Year Plan.

However, according to the tasks presented at the plenary sessions of the Party Central Committee, we must develop the machine tool industry and the electronic automation industry, achieve a new turning point in fulfilling the party's light industry revolutionary method, and carry out the production of industry and agriculture as well as basic construction, where there are still many tasks left before us.

If we are to consolidate and develop the results already achieved and carry out this year's enormous people's economic plan ahead of schedule, more impetus must be given to production and construction.

More than half a year has passed already, which brought out the luster of the vigorous struggle by firmly succeeding the baton of the 200-day campaign. Whether this year's people's economic plan can be carried out ahead of schedule or not is greatly dependent on how the battle is carried out from now until the latter part of this year.

Through the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, we have already vigorously displayed our party's and people's invincible might and the true superiority of our country's socialist system.

When we make further strenuous efforts to successfully carry out this year's people's economic plan and rapidly accelerate in the socialist economic construction, we can

more clearly display the justness and invincibility of the great cause of socialism and communism which our party is leading.

Our people are a revolutionary people who always follow through with the task put forth by the party, regardless of how difficult the circumstances. All party members and working people must once again show this kind of heroic spirit and invincible nature in the struggle to carry out this year's people's economic plan.

In order to achieve this, first of all, the functionaries and working people must struggle arduously with an ideological determination to carry out this year's plan ahead of schedule without fail, which the party has entrusted to them. All things are determined by ideology. However broad the task, if the ideological determination and passion to successfully carry it out is strong and the report to the party is victorious and glorious, then the task entrusted can be carried out brilliantly by resolutely advancing through whatever obstacle and trial.

Our party currently is appealing to all the people to further redouble their courage in carrying out this year's people's economic plan ahead of schedule. All functionaries and working people are the innovative results of the call of the party. They must make more strenuous revolutionary efforts with an extraordinary ideological determination to respond justly so that the entrusted plan can be carried out without fail.

Without having faith in their work, an ideological determination cannot exist. The builders of the West Sea floodgate and Kwangbok Street were able to create the miracle of finishing the enormous project in such a short time because they had the firm faith that they would succeed if they worked according to the instructions of the party.

All functionaries and working people must further believe that the road our party indicates is the road toward victory and honor, and they must struggle steadfastly to carry out this year's plan as presented by the party. The struggle must be carried out especially well in the electricity, coal, metal, and chemical industries, including the key industry field, the railway transportation field.

Innovations must occur in these fields first so that all fields of the people's economy can advance vigorously. The functionaries and working people in the electricity, coal, metal, and chemical industry and the railway transportation field must realize that the party has great expectations of them, adhere to it ideologically, and struggle rigidly so that they can carry out their responsibility for the development of the people's economy.

It is important for the guiding functionaries to fully carry out the economic organizational work by responsibly fulfilling this year's plan with a high revolutionary spirit.

The experience of the successful 200-day campaign, which has occurred twice, showed that innovation is

achieved by those units where the guiding functionaries organize and command the economic work vigorously with a high revolutionary spirit.

Indeed, now is the time for the functionaries to move forward, overflowing with a lofty ambition and enthusiasm to carry out all the work at lightning speed, when a such heavy burden is put before us to successfully carry out this year's enormous plan in a short period of time.

All functionaries must imbue the masses with a high revolutionary and prosperous spirit in order to directly and promptly solve the difficult problems that are put forth, to vigorously carry out the economic organizational work by pushing the power to its maximum, and to vigorously organize and mobilize the producers and masses to carry out this year's plan.

The Taean work system is a chuche-type economic and administrative system the justness and vitality of which is clearly proven through practice. Guiding functionaries are proud of having the most superior Taean work system. Therefore, they must firmly adhere to it and organize and carry out all the work according to its demands.

As a result of party confidence, the functionaries of all sectors of the party as well as administrative and economic organizations of the people's economy are in charge of the important sentry post of the revolution. How well the functionaries repay this confidence they have received from the party will be shown in the practice of the people's economic plan, which has been conveyed through the party's instruction and the nation's law.

All functionaries must work earnestly to carry out the planned tasks put forth upon their sector and unit, by seeing their responsibilities through to the end. Also, the inner reserves must be mobilized and technological innovations achieved and special efforts must be made on supply work, including the supply of raw materials, fuel, and electric power, so that the battle task can be carried out daily without fail.

Production in socialism is a cooperative production from an overall socialist viewpoint. It is important to thoroughly abide by the cooperative production rule and the appointed day of the contract under the condition that cooperation and production activities are taking place between the units, plants, and enterprises according to the plans and contracts.

According to the national viewpoint and collective principle, the functionaries of all the sectors and units, of the people's economy, must promptly and responsibly supply goods to the other units, which is clearly stated in the plans and contracts. By doing so, all the plants and enterprises can stabilize production at a high level, and the superiority of socialism, based on collectivism, can be further displayed aloft.

In the struggle to carry out this year's plan ahead of schedule, the duty of various party organization echelons is grave. The miracle achieved in the production of steel materials by the working class of Kangson during the great Chollima upswing or the feats of the builders of the West Sea floodgate, which was admired by the people of the world, proved that there is nothing that cannot be achieved when the masses faithfully bear in mind the intentions of the party and carry it out ideologically.

The economic task put before us today is the demand for party organizations to carry out the mass political party activities so that the people's ideology can be developed more. Party organizations in all sectors of the people's economy as well as members of the three revolutions must deeply implant our party's intention to carry out this year's plan ahead of schedule in the party members and working people so that they all can display their devotion with one mind of loyalty toward the party and work to highly display the popular heroism and collective innovation in all units of production and construction.

Our people are always faithful to the call of the party. By ambitiously carrying out organizational and political work, party organizations and functionaries of various echelons must work so that all the people can achieve another new great upswing in all fields of socialist construction and so that they can carry out this year's plan successfully.

By doing so, we must add luster to the last year of the 1980's as a historic victorious year, a year that is vigorously rushing along in the spirit of the speed battle joined to the Chollima and once again show the world our people's united strength and the might of the self-dependent economy.

Kim Il-song Work Proves Victory Inevitable

*SK0809021089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2211 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the first anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical work "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" on September 8, 1988.

The article says:

The work is of weighty significance in accomplishing the cause of communism, accelerating national reunification and pushing ahead with the cause of making the whole world independent.

The work shines as a monumental document which has developed and enriched the chuche-based revolutionary theory on communism and made a great contribution to the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism as it clearly indicated the course of accomplishing it on the profound principles of the chuche idea.

What is most important in the work is that it proves the justness of the cause of socialism and communism and the inevitability of its victory and clearly indicates its course.

It serves as a powerful weapon in dealing a decisive blow to the imperialists who try to split and disintegrate socialist countries and smashing their anti-socialist moves.

It is a historic work which reviews the proud victories and experiences of our revolution attained on the basis of the chuche idea and our party's line of socialist and communist construction to which it is applied.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught.

"Now that our country which was once in a state of age-long backwardness and suffered an eclipse, trampled underfoot by imperialists, has become a prospering and mighty socialist state, we can feel due pride and confidence in and boast of the revolutionary stand and the independent line we have consistently maintained over the past years, as well as the worthwhile struggle and great achievements of the party and the people that, united as one, have creatively blazed a new trail in history."

Our party and the government of the republic won a great victory in converting our country which was once in a state of age-long backwardness into "a model country of socialism" under the banner of the chuche idea, the banner of socialism.

The work is a great program of communist construction which illumines the road of the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism by clarifying the strategic tasks and the general line of socialist and communist construction.

It is an immortal work which elucidates the clear target, general direction and basic way of socialist and communist construction.

It indicates a valuable guideline for accomplishing the cause of communism with success by defining it as the strategic task of socialist and communist construction to carry out transformation of nature, men and society.

It defines it as the general line of socialist and communist construction to strengthen the people's power and press ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

It is of special importance that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarifies in the work the principle of guidance and management of socialist economy in a unique way.

By clarifying our party's fair and correct policy of national reunification the work encourages more powerfully all the compatriots in the North, the South and overseas to the struggle for national reunification.

The work also proves greatly conducive to the development of the world revolution by comprehensively and clearly indicating a way of making the whole world independent.

White Swallows Appear in Two Areas

*SK0609015889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—White swallows have appeared in Kim Chong-suk County, northern inland, and in Kim Chaek City on the east coast of Korea.

The white swallows found in Kim Chong-suk county, just hatched out, are beautiful and mysterious, covered all over with white down.

According to biologists, the swallows which have been transformed by specific natural phenomena are the same with the ordinary swallow in singing, flying, feed catching and nesting.

The white swallows found in Kim Chaek are the same with others in size and appearance, but their eyes are rarely dark. Very active, they give a delightful impression.

In April white magpies were found in Pyongyang.

South Korea

*** Significance Behind Early No-Bush Summit Noted**

*41070150 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
21 Jul 89 p 3*

[Article by Chong Kwang-chol]

[Text] President No Tae-u's U.S. visit, scheduled for mid-October, is of special significance since a recent Korean-U.S. summit was held, less than 8 months ago in February. Speaking in general terms, U.S.-Korean summits are rarely held twice in a given year. Furthermore, the forthcoming summit has been requested by the United States.

On 27 February of this year, during President Bush's Korean visit, an invitation was extended for President No to visit the United States. Our side accepted the invitation, and it was understood that the visit would take place at a mutually appropriate time in the future.

President No's visit was intended as a return visit and was tentatively planned for February 1990. It is reported that the United States changed this plan and proposed an October visit.

This sudden proposal for a summit meeting by the United States arises not so much because of any pressing problems between the two nations, but because of overall international security concerns. Recent developments such as the political events in Japan and China and the southward expansion policy of the USSR into the Pacific region could possibly weaken the security network of the

West. We may speculate that the purpose of the proposed summit is to examine these evolving changes from the broad perspective of Western security.

The rapidly cooling relationship with the People's Republic of China and the improving relationship between the Soviet Union and China emerge as a serious obstacle to the U.S. policy of containing the southward expansion of the Soviet Union. It cannot be denied that the security cooperation between the United States and China through their improved relationship has indirectly served to counterbalance the southward expansion into the Far East by the Soviets. To achieve this goal, the United States has even relied on arms sales to China.

Recently, however, China sought an improved relationship with the Soviet Union through General Secretary Gorbachev's Beijing visit. In contrast, China's relationship with the United States has become considerably more strained because of the crackdown of the Beijing pro-democracy movement.

At the time of the Beijing incident, the United States not only launched strong criticism on the grounds of humanism, but also mobilized a measure of intervention by halting the sale of arms. At present, the United States has suspended all high-level contact with China, and this strained relationship is likely to last for some time.

Although the United States and China did not have any official relationship of mutual security cooperation, in practice the two nations have maintained a certain security cooperation through information exchanges and arms sales. For that reason, recent developments are bound to have an adverse impact on the U.S. policy of Soviet containment.

Japan, which like China plays a strategic role in the U.S. policy of Asian defense, faces a prospect of diminishing influence in the Northeast Asian region due to international trade friction and the weakening leverage of the Liberal Democratic Party.

In contrast to the political changes in Northeast Asia, Korea alone is boosting her international standing, based on the summer Olympics, and is achieving a considerable degree of domestic progress in democratization and continued economic growth.

The recent designation of Korea by ASEAN as a consulting partner nation has especially solidified her position in the Asian region. Korea's participation in the forthcoming conference of Asian and Pacific region ministers to be held this November in Canberra, Australia, would make it possible for Korea to support the U.S. position. These developments may have played a role in inviting President No. It has been reported that Korea provided considerable assistance in enabling the United States to participate in this November conference sponsored by Australia. This is an indication that the international position of Korea has improved so much that now the United States needs the assistance of Korea in international diplomacy.

Furthermore, some observers note that the diplomacy toward North Korea which South Korea has vigorously pursued in recent months may have been viewed by the United States as possibly counterproductive to her overall security strategy. They speculate that such an interpretation by the United States could have contributed to the invitation.

Viewed from the U.S. standpoint, the attempts made by Korea toward the Soviet Union and other communist bloc nations may appear rather "dangerous." It is conceivable that based on global security concerns, the United States may emphasize caution in economic exchange with the communist nations.

It is likely that the United States may request caution in relaxing vigilance toward North Korea as related to the 7 July announcement and the open policy of South Korea aimed at improving relations with North Korea. It is also expected that the United States will dwell upon the issue of rapidly spreading anti-American sentiment and emphasize the continuance of the traditional relation between the two nations.

It is anticipated that in addition to addressing the issues of direct concern to the United States, President No at the forthcoming summit held at the request of the United States will articulate issues of immediate interest to Korea such as trade friction and the continued stationing of U.S. troops.

Soviet Scholar Argues for Recognition of ROK

PM0709090389 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
2 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by F. Shabshina, Korean affairs specialist, under the "Soviet Scientist's Opinion" rubric: "Can the Korean Knot Be Unravelled?"—first-paragraph "Editor's Note" is carried as a footnote to the article]

[Text] Editor's Note: The author of the article, F.I. Shabshina, is a well known Soviet Korean affairs specialist and veteran of the CPSU. Before the war she taught at the Moscow "Serp i Molot" plant's educational facility and afterwards was head of the cultural department in the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA editorial office. From 1940 to 1946 she lived in Seoul with her husband who was working at the USSR Consulate General. In 1946 she began academic work at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies. She is a leading Soviet specialist on Korea's modern history and contemporary problems, the author of many scientific works, and leader of a number of major studies. She is a Doctor of Historical Sciences and Meritorious Scientist of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

Many severe strictures have been directed at social scientists of late. Severe but not always just. What are the causes of the long-established and still-persisting difficult situation that obtains in the social sciences and how can it be restored to normal? These questions demand

special and comprehensive examination. I will attempt to consider them as far as I am able based on my experience in studying certain problems of the past and present of our neighbor—Korea—utilizing in order to validate my arguments not just its history, which I have devoted my whole life to studying, but also "field" material which I gathered in the country itself.

I lived and worked in Seoul (in the USSR Consulate General) 1940-1946 with a small break, that is to say, during diverse periods of Korea's modern history and at the watershed, no less, of very important epochs: During the colonial years and during the time of the country's liberation from colonialism and the subsequent people's democratic revolution that developed there. I was also witness to the export of counterrevolution to South Korea.

It seems to me that Soviet Korean studies by and large expound and interpret these and other events of Korean history objectively, on the basis of scientific methodology. But only by and large. They also contain, unfortunately, a fair amount of (and I have my own work first and foremost in mind here) cliché, dogmatism, and opportunism. However, can the researcher alone be blamed for all this? He is culpable of tenacious and firmly entrenched excessive circumspection, self-censorship, and self-limitation. But this is the consequence; the cause is to be seen elsewhere. It is not through the will of scientists that the following practice made up of two basic elements became the norm: First, the author's opinion is unfailingly identified with official policy; second, a directive was issued which still holds good that it is necessary to write about a fraternal state and particularly the DPRK solely in a positive light, strictly adhering to its official historiography.

True, in the last quarter-century, when DPRK historiography has altered its interpretation of certain questions concerning Korea's past and present, Soviet Korea specialists have not followed it in every regard but have merely sought to strengthen the evidential and documentary backing for their own concept. A kind of dialogue of the deaf has occurred: They write their way, we ours. All right, life, like science, is contradictory. But for all this, we remain good friends with Korean scientists.

I will endeavor to exercise my right to hold an unofficial opinion. It concerns the Korean question, the problem of uniting the country, which is the internal affair of the Korean people themselves but is at the same time, for a number of reasons, bound up with many international questions and our own national interests.

First, a little history. After Korea's liberation, the people's democratic revolution, which sprang from the heart of Korean society, spread throughout the country, but was suppressed in the South by means of the armed force of America, which had long hankered after the "tasty Korean morsel," to use Lenin's term. The foundation there of the Republic of Korea in 1948 was bound up with far-reaching U.S. strategic plans of having a docile satellite on the

Soviet border. It represents, figuratively speaking, an "illegitimate state," a state conceived in an imperialist test tube but one which has proved a viable and, moreover, even thriving one from the economic standpoint. The reasons for this constitute a special question which I do not touch upon here. The most important thing is that the South Korean state has existed for more than 40 years. It is an objective reality. This reality has also in effect been acknowledged by the DPRK, which has proposed to it that a confederation be created, that is to say, a form of state system whereby the states constituting it retain their autonomy. I stress, states.

All the peace initiatives proposed by the DPRK in the last 40 years aimed at restoring national unity have proved ineffective. The attempt by reaction in 1950-1953 to unite the country by military means merely deepened its division and brought incalculable human losses and suffering upon the Korean people.

The idea of a confederation is no doubt promising. But it has not thus far been realized for a number of reasons. Clearly extra levers capable of translating it into reality are required. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and other socialist countries with South Korea is seen as one such. (Cross-recognition whereby we recognize South Korea and the United States and its allies recognize the DPRK cannot be ruled out either). Let's try to weigh up all the pros and cons of such a thesis, approaching it from the standpoint of new political thinking.

Let us take four aspects of the problem: South Korea today; DPRK policy; the situation on the Korean peninsula; and our national interests. These constitute merely the basic threads of the taut and pretty tangled "Korean knot." Let us start with the fact that modern South Korea is now far from being what it once was. And we are not talking just about the powerful economic leap forward that has occurred. The political sphere and the correlation of internal and external factors and the objective and subjective conditions of its development have undergone changes. On the whole the situation in the South, with its 42 million-strong population, is highly contradictory in all of the aforementioned aspects. Along with its advantages, the export-oriented model adopted there contains great problems associated, in particular, with its strong susceptibility to fluctuations in the world market. Faced with pressure from a growing wave of grassroots dissatisfaction with social inequality, low wages, and military diktat, the South Korean authorities and their American sponsors have been forced to carry out substantial reforms in political life. The national factor, which constitutes such a powerful internal spring, needs special mention. Everything established by the sources and literature on Korean studies (and also everything that I saw and heard during my time in Seoul) bears witness to the depth and strength of this factor, which is aided by the homogeneous national makeup of Korea.

The national principle manifests itself in movements which are diverse both in terms of their nature and their membership. It is reflected in particular by the demands for the withdrawal of American troops and intensifying calls for the country's reunification. South Korean public opinion cannot fail to see or realize that the gap between the two halves of a single nation and people, with a more than 4,000-year history, a rich distinct culture, and common customs, habits, and way of life is widening. Can it fail to sense the tragic nature of this historical anomaly?

But South Korea's upper echelons are also aware of and take account of the situation and the ferment of public thinking. Nor does the United States stand aside. Without simplifying the problem of the South's attaining new heights of development or increasing its independence and role in terms of world economic objectives, we can see that the Republic of Korea [Koreyskaya Respublika] remains attached to the United States as a "junior partner." The American Armed Forces have been on its territory for almost 45 years, a fact which substantially complicates the situation in the region and offends against the national feelings of all Koreans.

U.S. influence on the South's internal affairs has considerably weakened of late. But the United States is active in the spiritual and psychological sphere and seeks to exploit to the utmost the particularities of local conditions and the whole situation on the peninsula. One inevitably recalls here the time when the Japanese masters of Korea blatantly manipulated in a carefully thought-out and resourceful way certain features of Korean traditions. They fomented and inspired, in particular, the long-standing struggle among groups, and this did considerable damage to the Korean liberation struggle. Is it accidental that it has also assumed acute forms in the South's trade unions today and that opposition and democratic forces are disunited? When you write about this, your mind involuntarily turns to history. But whereas Japan, particularly in the latter years of its domination, made extensive use of racist and panasianist ideas, exercising increasing care in respect of Korean traditions, it seems to me that certain U.S. forces and their ideological machine are now strenuously fostering in South Korean society the cult of business, consumerism, and material blessings, while nationalist ambitions, the struggle among groups, and reactionary traditionalism are simultaneously stoked up. However, in the contest being waged in the depths of South Korea's ideological life the craving for democracy and national unity is gaining strength.

Given these conditions the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and other socialist states with the Republic of Korea could, in my personal opinion, objectively only promote the progressive processes taking place in South Korean society. And, finally, is it possible to ignore the situation on the Korean peninsula? The constant tension existing there helps to fuel an atmosphere in which the danger of war is present

and a threat is posed to the peace of not only the peninsula but the whole neighboring region.

Today, when the problem of mankind's survival confronts us, the main task of proletarian, socialist internationalism and its exponents is to be in the vanguard of the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe, secure peace, and eliminate trouble spots (and that includes the Korean Peninsula). Scientific methodology demands a creative and concrete historical approach to the question of socialist countries' mutual aid and solidarity. Today their collaboration is concentrated primarily in the sphere of solving global tasks common to all mankind and in the joint search for ways to improve socialism and raise it to a new qualitative level that corresponds to the objective realities of the late 20th century. This constitutes a special and large question of fundamental social science. I am touching on it merely from the perspective of this topic in order to refute the thesis that socialist states' recognition of the state of South Korea represents a violation by them of their socialist duty and the principles of socialist internationalism. Whereas, on the contrary, it forms part and parcel of that duty and international principles.

As is well known, the Korean question goes beyond the framework of a single country. U.S. soldiers confront the DPRK's servicemen on the 38th parallel, the tragic border dividing a single nation. South Korea has one of the largest armies in Asia and the U.S. forces stationed there are equipped with nuclear weapons. The interests of such countries as the USSR, the PRC, the United States, and Japan are interlinked on the peninsula. In brief, this is a region of high military and political tension. The socialist world's recognition of the South may reduce it considerably. The DPRK's solidarity with that action and active support for it would greatly enhance Pyongyang's standing in the eyes of the Korean nation and the world community. South Korea's broad involvement in cooperation and collaboration with the socialist countries could promote the gradual implementation of the idea of a confederation, the transformation of the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and of the armistice into lasting peace, and North-South dialogue and could expand the opportunities for mutual understanding and rational compromise between them. I think that this process could develop successfully if the states concerned joined in the solution of the aforementioned problems. The normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations promotes that. Perhaps there should be a return to the idea put forward by the DPRK to convene an international conference involving all the interested countries.

Does all this not represent international support for our strategic ally and friend, the DPRK?

And, finally, our national interests must be mentioned. For a long time, a very long time, they were not considered in the USSR's policy toward Korea. Indeed, we had no policy of our own, we merely automatically supported the course of our ally—the DPRK—even on questions going beyond the purely internal Korean framework. For

example, for a long time we stubbornly rejected economic contacts with the South which were beneficial to the Soviet Union. At the same time some other socialist countries acted independently on the basis of their national interests and maintained such contacts (albeit indirectly) for a long time. Now, having begun economic ties with South Korea we are for some reason not making progress or establishing relations with it in all the other areas which would expand and strengthen the potential for economic cooperation and help to ease tension on our Far Eastern borders. Recognition of the South would also enhance our international prestige because it is consonant with the new political thinking.

I shall finish as I began. The times dictate the need for different measures and approaches to the Korean problem, which creatively generalize all past experience and take into account the interests and requirements of the DPRK, the whole Korean nation, and the cause of peace and security in the region, and our national interests. The Soviet Union's recognition of South Korea could be one such measure. That is purely my personal opinion. There are alternatives to it, of course, and counterarguments. I am weighing them up in my mind. Nevertheless, I personally would give an unambiguous "yes" to the question of whether it is expedient to establish diplomatic relations with South Korea.

IZVESTIYA Article Reviewed

SK0809053789 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
5 Sep 89 p 5

[Article by reporter Chon Won-taek: "The Meaning of the Article Carried by IZVESTIYA"]

[Text] Recently, a state-run Soviet newspaper carried an article written by a staff of a research institute who called for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union [article by F. Shabshina entitled "Can the Korean Knot Be Unravelled?" in the 2 September Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian, page 5]. Despite its informal nature, the article has inspired considerable hope as well as speculations.

In particular, the fact that this article came after NOVYY MIR, a CPSU magazine for public relations abroad, had printed an article on the Soviet proposal for easing tension on and for reunification of the Korean peninsula [for a review of the NOVYY MIR article, see the 1 September East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 27-28], the first of its kind, indicates that the Soviet Union has begun to see the cold war structure on the Korean peninsula with a new way of thinking.

Concerning this, the Soviet Union is reported to have recently fashioned the backbone of its policy toward the Korean peninsula, and to be in the process of preparing detailed programs to set the policy in motion.

The most significant part of the changed Soviet view of the Korean peninsula observed in the above article is the Soviet Union's recognition of the realities. The writer of

the article said: "The South Korean Government has continued to exist for more than 40 years now."

This runs straight against the stand of North Korea, which completely refuses to recognize South Korea, though at the same time posturing with its tactical proposal for a confederal system in a recognition of the existence of South Korea.

Ever since Hungary established diplomatic relations with Korea last September, North Korea has stubbornly continued its denunciation of Hungary, arguing that the country has abandoned the principle of socialist internationalism and the cause of socialist revolution.

It may be a through a desire to keep the Soviet Union and China, countries that have guaranteed North Korea's international position, from drifting away politically, although it has no choice but to shut its eyes to the Soviet Union's maintaining economic ties with South Korea, that North Korea has continued its denunciation of Hungary.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union can never afford, in the course of pursuing a new global order based on its new way of thinking, to remain hog-tied to North Korea and leave the Korean peninsula unattended as the legacy of the cold war era.

Not only does it not sit well with the consistency of the logic governing reforms under way in the Soviet Union, but it will also amount to nothing more than a task that must be positively converted into a peace structure for developing Siberia and making inroads into the Pacific.

Meanwhile, at this stage the Soviet Union denies, at least officially, that it has effected changes in its policy toward the Korean peninsula based on the recognition of the realities, as confirmed by the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry in a statement on 4 September.

Nonetheless, the Soviet Union is believed to be steadily moving toward the Korean peninsula within the framework of not impairing its sphere of influence and the status quo, rather than unnecessarily provoking a balk in North Korea by all of a sudden making public a plan for long-term policy.

RDP Head 'Angry' at Stance on Sister City Plan

SK0109051089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 1 Sep 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Angry Over Refusal"]

[Text] RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] leader Kim Yong-sam was yesterday angry about Incheon city's boycott of the proposed sister relation with the Soviet city of Tashkent, which he already established with Moscow and President No Tae-u.

"That's an agreement between the president and me, and how can the lower authority reject it?" said Kim, dubbing the move as "a challenge" to the opposition's diplomatic efforts.

The decision to reject the sister relation was made by Incheon City's advisory committee, but an RDP source said ruling party lawmakers elected from Incheon have opposed the sister relation.

"They even said the sister relation, if established, would only do good for the RDP," charged the source.

KAL To Fly USSR Koreans to Seoul Festival

SK2408021089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Korean Air (KAL) plans to make a round-trip chartered flight to the Soviet Union late September to transport 143 Korean residents in the Communist country who will take part in the 1st World Korean Ethnic Sports Festival slated for Sept. 26-30

According to aviation sources, KAL and Aeroflot have already agreed to the charter plane operation.

The exact city where the KAL charter plane will make a landing has yet to be decided, but the KAL flight's destination is likely to be Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Republic where most of the Korean residents in the Soviet Union are living, the sources said.

'Winds of Change' Blow Through Nonaligned Summit

SK0809002789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Sep 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Belgrade Nonaligned Summit"]

[Text] Winds of change have blown through the ninth nonaligned summit that closed in Belgrade yesterday. Loss of old fervor and militancy derived from obsolete dogmas phased down hostility toward the West, infusing greater neutrality and pragmatism into the movement.

Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek, who took over the chair of the movement from Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe 13 years after the summit in Harare, opened the gathering of leaders of 102 nations in the same capital city where the movement got under way in 1961.

While praising past achievements of the movement, Drnovsek aptly pointed out that the movement would have to adapt itself to changes in international relations and seek modernization, discarding "various ideological concepts" in order to work toward that end.

The outgoing chairman, Mugabe, sounded a similar note by emphasizing dialogue between developing and industrial nations because such dialogue was no longer a choice but a necessity. The general tenor this time was a far cry from that of the 1960s and 1970s when the nonaligned movement had been preoccupied with

staunch advocacy of decolonization and the "struggle against imperialism," referring to the capitalist West.

The movement championed by Tito, Nehru, Sukarno and Nasir has steadily declined in influence over the past decade. Its failure to help resolve a series of bloody conflicts and wars involving member countries (Cambodia, Iran, Iraq and Angola) combined with a deteriorating economic situation and the steady relaxation of East-West tensions to diminish the voice of the non-aligned countries.

The priority obviously shifted from a confrontational and ideological approach to such immediate and practical issues as the international debt crisis, human rights and freedom and cooperation in protecting the environment.

Yugoslavia and other moderate members including India, Egypt, Algeria and Cyprus tried to steer the four-day summit in the direction of concise, pragmatic declarations taking account of U.S.-Soviet efforts to reduce world tension and expanding global cooperation for economic and ecological improvement.

In spite of its desperate attempt to sway the Belgrade summit in its favor, North Korea failed to make headway in hard-selling its tired cliches and doctrinarian policies. From the beginning, North Korea, like some of its patrons, had no claim to join the nonaligned movement since it was far from nonaligned.

With the Belgrade summit as a watershed, the non-aligned movement might well evolve into a genuinely nonaligned one pulling together the positive and liberal forces of the Third World to function as an important element of stability and peace.

Yim Su-kyong 'Willing To Criticize' North

SK0709123589 Seoul YONHAP in English 1221 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—A South Korean student activist, who was arrested for visiting North Korea in defiance of a government ban, said Tuesday she is willing to criticize North Korea's communist system.

Yim Su-kyong, who shocked the nation by flying to Pyongyang late June to attend the world youth festival, also said during court's review of the legality of her detention that she went to Pyongyang not because she admires North Korea but because she yearns for reunification with the North.

Yim testified she made such remarks during a meeting with her father on Sunday at an office of the agency for National Security Planning.

She said at the reviewing session that she never praised North Korea during her stay there. She returned to the South on Aug. 15 crossing the Military Demarcation Line at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Yim said she met with Kim Hyon-hui, a self-confessed North Korean agent who planted explosives on an ill-fated Korean Air jetliner killing 115 people aboard on November 1987, and other North Koreans who have defected to the South in recent months.

"They told me that I had not much knowledge of the reality of North Korea," she said.

The Seoul District Criminal Court will decide Friday whether to release Yim, who was charged with violating the National Security Law.

The NSP is to announce final results of its investigation of the dissident student Friday before referring her to the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office.

Four Chondahyop Leaders Wanted For Questioning

SK0809092689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea's prime intelligence agency accused North Korea Friday of arranging for a student activist to attend the Pyongyang World Youth Festival as the representative of a nationwide radical students organization.

The agency for National Security Planning said North Korea manipulated anti-Seoul organizations of Koreans in Europe, Australia and the United States to set up the trip to Pyongyang to maximize the propaganda effect of the world youth festival.

Reporting on its investigation of the 47-day visit to the communist North by 20-year-old Yim Su-kyong, it said 63 people have been detained for questioning on suspicion of organizing or supporting the trip.

It put 20 of them under formal arrest, including Yim, who has been in custody since she returned on Aug. 15 across the border at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Yim was turned over to the prosecution Friday for indictment on five charges of violating the National Security Law.

The agency said it has arrested 34-year-old Hong Song-sam, leader of a dissident painters organization, on espionage and other national security charges.

Hong was taken into custody on charges of sending to Pyongyang a slide of a banner, depicting the 1947 riot of the now-defunct South Korean Workers' Party, for exhibit during the world youth festival.

The agency said it wants to question four top leaders of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondahyop), which Yim represented at the Pyongyang event. Despite intensive police efforts, the four leaders remain at large.

It said an ultrasecret espionage agency called Reunification Front told leaders of anti-Seoul organizations of Koreans in the United States to send a staff member to

Australia to arrange for a member of a similar organization there come to Seoul and plan the secret Pyongyang trip with Chondahyop's underground leaders.

The contact from Australia put the Chondahyop leaders in touch with a leader of a dissident organization of Koreans in Europe, the agency said.

A North Korean agent who is the top organizer of the dissident organization's Frankfurt, West Germany, chapter and runs a travel agency accompanied Yim to Pyongyang.

All of Yim's remarks and actions in the North were carefully scripted, it said.

The French language senior from Hankook University of Foreign Studies was kept in a luxury hotel reserved for foreign heads of state and read various statements prepared by the North, it said.

*** Investigation of So Kyong-won Trip Described**

41070151 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
19 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by Yi Chang-min]

[Text] The incident of Assemblyman So Kyong-won of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] that was such a shock to the entire nation was transferred from the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] to the prosecutor's office. As of the 18th of this month, the prosecution established a team in the public safety division of the Seoul local procurator's office (under Public Prosecutor An Kang-min) and launched a detailed investigation of this case.

Concurrently, the NSP issued a second summons for the appearance of President Kim Tae-chung of the PPD and Vice President of the PPD Mun Tong-hwan as part of a supplementary investigation.

Recognizing that it is an espionage case involving political, religious, media, and opposition groups, the prosecution has assigned a prosecutor to each one or two suspects in order to prepare fully for arraignment by the 15 August deadline.

The prosecution has assembled some 10 special public prosecutors not only from the public safety division of the Seoul local procurator's office, but also from the special investigation division, the Incheon procurator's office, and branch offices within the Seoul district. They are examining both the interrogation records of the suspects and references and the evidentiary materials transferred from the NSP.

On the afternoon of the 18th, Chief Prosecutor Kim Ki-chon summoned the prosecutor-in-charge An Kang-min and said, "It is a shocking incident where an active member of the National Assembly has been engaged in espionage activities, and we need to identify the hidden agenda of North Korea." He further requested that "the

best efforts be made to conduct a fair investigation that neither recognizes any 'forbidden territory,' nor surrenders to obstacles."

The prosecution plans to resubmit 11 suspects and some 40 witnesses for investigation, and to indict anyone, regardless of position, if he is found to have either helped Assemblyman So enter North Korea, contributed funds for his trip, or conspired in his plans.

Based on the materials received from the NSP, the prosecution intends to focus on such issues as the circumstances under which Assemblyman So became involved, his activities in North Korea, the total sum of operating funds received and its uses, his activities in South Korea since his return, the circumstances under which his entry into North Korea became known, and any prior knowledge of PPD officials.

Since most of the investigative results announced by the NSP are based upon Assemblyman So's own confession, the prosecution is concerned that he may contradict himself or deny the confessions he made at the agency when he comes to trial. Accordingly, the prosecution is expected to concentrate its effort on acquiring independent evidence that will support the espionage charge.

The prosecution has adopted the posture of starting the investigation from scratch, and in a practical sense is planning to begin from square one.

In spite of the NSP's pronouncement that "Assemblyman So has conducted espionage activities under the directives from the North," there are not many specific incidents where his activities match the directives of Kim Il-song and Ho Tam. In order to make persuasive the charge that "So is a fixed agent," the prosecution needs to show that "specific directives resulted in So's espionage activities."

The NSP regards as the primary espionage activities such items as Assemblyman So's statements made in the National Assembly proposing South-North dialogue, his participation in various farmers activities, and his proposal for Cardinal Kim Su-hwan to visit North Korea. The prosecution, however, finds it necessary to determine whether these statements and proposals are mere criticisms of the government or espionage activities designed to assist North Korean directives.

Lest Assemblyman So is viewed as a Don Quixote, romantic and lacking in discretion but "loyal" in his heart to the unification of the motherland, the prosecution faces the difficult task of ascertaining the extent to which he carried out the directives he received in North Korea, and proceeding with the indictment on factual grounds.

The prosecution is saddled with another difficult task of investigating President Kim Tae-chung of the PPD, Vice President of the PPD Mun Tong-hwan, and Assemblyman Yi Chol-yong, who has been indicted without detention for violation of national security laws.

Regarding the summons by the NSP, both President Kim and Vice President Mun have taken a strong adversarial position, stating that "the summons is a plot designed to destroy the PPD." It is a foregone conclusion that they will not readily respond to the prosecutor's summons. Therefore, the prosecution could not rule out the possibility of resorting to an arrest warrant.

One prosecution official in the public security division noted, "The prosecution does not have to be directly involved in the summons of key PPD officials. Conceivably, the NSP, the original investigative agency, can investigate them and turn over the results to the prosecution." In this case, the prosecution needs to investigate those persons referred to and identified by the NSP.

Upon announcing the investigation results on the 17th, the First Deputy Director of the NSP An Ung-mo commented in his interview with reporters that "since it became clear that Assemblyman So became a candidate in the Assembly election under the direction of North Korea, it is necessary to investigate the circumstances in which he became a party member and won the party nomination." Thus, the agency firmly maintains that in spite of the noncooperation of the PPD, it is intent on proceeding with the investigation of all persons involved.

Considering the case of Assemblyman Yi Chol-yong, who was forcibly accompanied by NSP personnel, causing an incident in the airplane, and then indicted without detention, it is generally viewed as likely that an indictment will follow from the prosecution investigation.

Even among those suspected of withholding information, the prosecution is intent on taking into consideration individual circumstances for each suspect and plans to be flexible in its indictment.

The decision to proceed with the indictment and to determine applicable laws for an indictment will first be studied and arrived at by the legal team. It is likely that the team's decision will then be subject to review by a high-level prosecution panel consisting of Chief Prosecutor Kim Ki-chon, Deputy Chief Prosecutor Choe Sang-wha, and Prosecution Chief of Public Safety Yi Kon-che.

Catholic Priests Indicted on Mun's North Visit

*SK0809003189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Sep 89 p 3*

[Text] The prosecution indicted Catholic priests Nam Kuk-hyon and Pak Pyong-chun yesterday and released another priest Ku Il-mo, 41. They were arrested late July for playing a major role in sending Fr. Mun Kyu-hyon to Pyongyang to accompany dissident student Yim Su-kyong on her way back home.

She represented the radical student group Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] in a leftist international youth festival held in Pyongyang July 1-8.

Prosecutors said they released Ku because he regretted his "crime" and played a relatively minor role in the affair.

Fr. Mun also has been under arrest since Aug. 15 when he, along with Yim, crossed the Military Demarcation Line at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Police Halt Student Play Based on North Novel

*SK0809034789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT
8 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—Police armed with a search warrant raided a university campus Thursday night to halt a performance of a play based on the North Korean novel "Pibada" (Sea of Blood).

Over 2,000 policemen charged into the student plaza of Tongguk University about 25 minutes into the "leftist, pro-North Korean" play, hauling away members of the cast and scattering the 1,500-strong audience in clouds of choking tear gas.

The 100-member cast of collegiate thespians and the audience were overwhelmed by the surprise attack and put up only token resistance before riot police took away 118 students and confiscated scenery and props.

The names of two student officials were added to a police wanted list on suspicion of violating the National Security Law in staging the play.

The raid marks the beginning of a more aggressive approach by the police to school activities. So far, riot police entered campuses only to arrest fire-bomb throwers and sought-after student radicals.

Earlier in the afternoon, the police had asked the student council of the university to cancel the play. The council decided to go ahead after holding five ballots.

The performance had been under preparation since December.

The North Korean novels "A Flower Maid" and the "Sea of Blood," published here as "Sea of the Masses," have been widely read by students since they were published last year when a slew of banned books such as Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" were released.

"Sea of Blood" deals with a woman's fight against imperial Japan, which made her a widow.

*** Dissident Activists Said Working for Assemblymen**

41070137 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
3 Jul 89 p 2

[By Reporter Yi Yu-sik: "Status of Activist Aides in National Assembly"]

[Text] It is revealed that the incident of smuggling Assemblyman So Kyong-won into North Korea involved, to a large extent, his aide Kim Yong-nae and his chief secretary Pang Yang-kyun. Both the characteristics and role of the assemblymen's aides from the so-called activist circle are fast becoming a subject of public interest.

At the beginning of the 13th National Assembly, most of the aides joined the opposition circle and have since been exercising significant influence in the National Assembly which is presently in a minority-government-and-majority-opposition situation. The government circle has been unhappy about this, and appears to be ready to strengthen conditions for appointment as aides to assemblymen. Public safety authorities, too, are apparently trying to come up with ways to restrict their activities.

Unlike the government circle's reaction, however, the public safety authorities point out that it cannot be ignored that the assembly aides have, in a sense, improved the quality of the National Assembly by helping the opposition assemblymen whose work is very demanding. The aides have been able to do this because of their ability to understand and analyze reality which is a result of their experiences as "activists" when they were students or members of dissident groups.

Negative Effects on Assemblymen

It is said that only the negative sides of the assembly aides have been disclosed. The general public is aware of such things as Assemblyman Yu Song-hwan's speech on national policy or national ideology in the 12th National Assembly. On the other hand, there was the incident of Assemblyman Yi Chol's aide, Song Chong-tae, leaking the National Defense Committee's sensitive data in addition to the recent incident of Assemblyman So. However, without their "invisible" efforts it would have been impossible to obtain the results of the Special Committees for Investigation of the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident, for example.

Of course, some criticize that aides breathing down assemblymen's backs occasionally has a negative impact on their speeches.

At present, among the aides of the assemblymen from the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], there are more than 40 activist aides who are registered in the National Assembly. If we include those who have been hired privately or by the party organs, the number would be much larger, of course.

Until the 12th National Assembly, the official ranks of the aides for each assemblyman consisted of one Grade 5, one Grade 6, a chauffeur, and an administrative assistant. In the 13th National Assembly, the number of official ranks was increased to include a Grade 4 (aide), Grade 5 (chief secretary), Grade 6 (secretary), Grade 7 (secretary), and Grade 9 (secretary). In addition, their status has been elevated, too. All these factors contributed to the recruitment of superior personnel.

Former Arrest Records

Most of them are graduates of Seoul National University, Koryo University, Yonsei University, and Songkyunkwan University, but some of them, such as Mr Kim Yong-nae and Assemblywoman Pak Yong-suk's aide Kang Chong-ho, grew up on a family farm, so there are wide-ranging backgrounds among the aides. Someone said, "The total sentences imposed on aides of the Peace and Democracy Institute (PDI) alone could amount to more than 100 years of imprisonment," indicating that most of them have been arrested once or twice before.

Their age distribution, too, is fairly broad, including those of the "Yusin [Revitalizing Reform] Era," "Kincho [Emergency Measure] Era," and "Kwangju Era." Mr So Chol-yong, an aide to PPD Assemblyman Kim Yong-chin, has been acting something like their godfather. He was first arrested in 1971 in connection with a campus demonstration, and has been repeatedly arrested, imprisoned and released until the incident of Pak Chong-chol in 1987.

A Large Number Reputed To Be in PPD

A large number of the activist aides are reputed to be in sympathy with the political lines of the PPD. Assemblyman Yi Hae-chan's aide Yu Si-min played a key role in the incident at Seoul National University in 1984, and his "statement of grounds for appeal" is still being talked about widely. In addition, Mr Yu Chong-song (Assemblyman Mun Tong-hwan's aide) and Mr Song Son-tae (Assemblyman Chong Sang-yong's aide), too, have past records of leading student demonstrations.

Other assemblymen with previous histories of imprisonment include Mr An Nam-yong (Assemblyman Kim Chong-wan's aide), Mr Yang Kyong-sop, Mr Yim Kap-su (Assemblyman Yu In-hak's chief secretary), and Mr Yang Min-ho (Assemblyman Cho Se-hyong's chief secretary). Also, Mr Kim Suk-won, Assemblyman Choe Hun's aide who has recently run for reelection in Tonghae, and Mr Kim Yong-chun, Assemblyman Cho Sung-hyong's aide, have established close ties with each other since the establishment of the Democracy Promotion Committee.

On the other hand, Assemblyman Cho Chan-hyong's aide Chang Yong-tae is a former English teacher, but has sympathized with activist aides under the influence of his younger brother Chang Yong-tal, a deputy spokesman for PPD.

As such, most of the activist aides of PPD are in the same boat with the PDI assemblymen, and it is said that there is hardly any conflict among them because they share the same views about the social movement.

It is said that the friction between Assemblyman So Kyong-won and his aide is a special case and that it is not totally unrelated to the fact that Assemblyman So was losing the confidence of his aides who were involved in PDI. Thus, they have generally cast a critical view on the Assemblyman So incident, and they, along with Mr Pang Yang-kyun who has recently been involved in a serious predicament, have reportedly expressed discontent with the way they have been treated.

Friendship Meetings Within the Democratic Groups

Last year, activist aides from the democratic groups formed what was tentatively known as "Unchonghoe," [political activist group] whose executive secretary is Yi Song-hon, the administrator of the Central Youth Committee. This was a meeting of the party's own members, and had been an organized movement to share common thoughts and ideas regarding real possibilities, exchange legislative data and information, and discuss the party's long-term direction; but its recent activities have been limited to the promotion of friendly relations.

Mr Pak Yong-sik, an aide to Mr Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the Special Committee for Investigation of the Fifth Republic, and Mr Yu Song-sik, an aide to Assemblyman Kim Tok-yong, have been well known to the general public. However, there are many more people who do not belong to the group of official aides but have done significant work.

Two activist secretaries are assigned to assist with legislative work in the offices of Assemblymen No Mu-hyon, Kim Kwang-il, Mun Chong-su, Paek Nam-chi, Yu Sung-kyu, Sim Wan-ku, and Kim Nam. And the party's Central Youth Committee has the role of supplying aides for this purpose.

On the DJP side, Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong's aide Kang Hi-sang and Assemblyman Na Chang-chu's assistant Nam Chil-u were previously imprisoned.

The activist aides, who have once again become a subject of public interest because of the Assemblyman So incident, began to raise their expectations in politics which began to grow after the general election of 12 February 1985. The speed and scope of their movement have been dramatically increased since the general election of 26 April which assured an active National Assembly.

Ultimate Struggle

Some of these people have spoken of their dreams of entering politics, but it is said that a lot more people have joined the groups of assembly aides who share common thoughts in order to pursue a "reform movement."

In other words, some say that since the National Assembly is now systematically equipped to liquidate

the remainder of its past authoritative rules, these aides are trying to find a way for a systematic struggle within the premise and "feel the pride in correcting the biased reality through the Special Committees for Investigation of the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident or through the inspection of the government offices."

Some people criticize them, saying, "Their ultimate aim is to join in the struggle outside the assembly floor, and they are using the assembly aide posts as a refuge while keeping up their connection with dissident groups." Assemblymen who have worked with them for more than 10 years disagree: "This might be true of an extremely small number of people, but it is not appropriate to have such a preconceived idea."

MBC Network Union To Begin 'Indefinite Strike'

Demands Say in Leadership Choice

SK0709134789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0825 GMT
7 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—One of South Korea's two nationwide broadcasting networks may be forced to suspend regular radio and television programming Friday as over half of its 1,800 employees, demanding a say in selecting the heads of the news and entertainment divisions, begin an indefinite strike.

The leadership of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC) union decided to call a strike beginning at 6 a.m. Friday after talks with management collapsed Thursday.

MBC union leaders said all 1,150 union members will continue to protest in the lobby of the MBC building as well as in the corridor outside the president's office, boycotting production of all programs, news gathering and all other works until their demands are met.

The union refused to accept Seoul city government mediation, which is mandated for public service corporations by current labor laws. A strike at a public service organization is legal only if a 15-day-long intervention by the local government following a 15-day cooling-off period has failed to bear fruit.

In a vote Tuesday, when the cooling-off period came to an end without any progress in negotiations between the union and management, 70 percent of the union members supported an immediate strike.

"We will go ahead with the strike even if the police are deployed," union leader Kang Song-chu said. "We cannot accept the legal requirement because the current laws virtually ban us from going on strike for good."

A management spokesman said MBC has enough non-union staff members and executives to continue broadcasting and will continue to have dialogue with the union during a strike.

Broadcasting experts predict MBC can continue broadcasting for up to two days with fill-in programs like movies and sports, but say it will be unable to air regular programs.

The union staged a four-day strike in August last year to push for the resignation of then MBC President Hwang Son-pil, who had been spokesman for disgraced former President Chon Tu-hwan, and fair reporting.

Hwang subsequently resigned and analysts say MBC's news reporting, which was regarded as heavily pro-government, has since become much more balanced.

Broadcasters Begin Strike 8 Sep

SK0801070080 Seoul YONHAP in English 0453 GMT
8 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—More than half the 1,800 employees of one of South Korea's two nationwide broadcasting networks began an indefinite strike Friday as overnight negotiations with management collapsed at the last minute.

The 1,174-member union of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC) has demanded management allow employees to vote on appointments to head the news, programming and technical divisions.

Except for 100 members of the security force, all MBC union members—222 in the news division, 247 in the programming and production division, 234 in the technical division and 227 in the administration division—went on strike at 6 a.m. as scheduled.

Management was forced to hurriedly change the hosts of three live morning programs in the early hours of the strike, which marred all radio and TV broadcasts shortly.

Management said the 698 non-union staff members and 500 other employees working on temporary contracts will keep programs on the air during the strike.

During the last-minute negotiations from 6:30 p.m. Thursday through 5:40 a.m. Friday, the union leaders, backing down from their earlier demand for a vote on the three top jobs, proposed to have staff members of the three divisions recommend three candidates to management for the positions.

Union leaders suggested naming four board members—two union and two management—as go-betweens, but management rejected both compromises.

One hour into the strike, however, management reversed itself and notified the union that the board could play mediator's role.

Union leaders are to discuss whether to accept the response, leaving a room for a breakthrough in negotiations during the day.

In calling the strike Thursday, they said all union members would continue protests in the lobby of the MBC

building as well as in the corridor outside the president's office, boycotting production of all programs, news gathering and all other works until their demands are met. [passage omitted]

DJP Drops Demand for Changes in Government Bills

Accepts Original Land Reform Plan

SK0809010789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] A rare row between the ruling party and the government over the so-called "public ownership of land concept" ended after the former dropped its opposition yesterday to the government's bid to universally limit a household's possession of housing plots to 200 pyong or 660 sq. meters.

The ruling party had demanded that the restriction, a central point of the system to check speculative investments in real estate, be applied to households, which own two or more houses.

The ruling party's stance drew angry popular criticism, particularly from opposition political parties, that it was bent on protecting the interests of the well-to-do while ignoring the popular aspiration for economic justice.

The government has strongly pushed its original plan to universally limit a household's ownership of housing plots to 660 sq. meters, regardless of whether it has one or more houses, riding on favorable popular opinions.

Ruling party Chairman Pak Chun-kyu, withdrawing his party's opposition to the government bill, yesterday told reporters that he accepted the government's explanation that if such an exception demanded by the ruling party is allowed, it could be widely abused.

The government official said that if only households owning two or more houses are subject to the restriction, many people will circumvent the restriction by dividing their family into two or more or using other means.

Pak, however, rejected as excessive the second largest opposition RDP's [Reunification Democratic Party] demand that the ceiling on a household's housing plot possession be lowered to 150 pyong or 500 sq. meters.

Key ruling party and cabinet ministers will meet soon to put final touches on the government's bill which will be voted on at a general meeting of ruling party lawmakers, Pak said.

The government bill, widely billed as one of the No government's most revolutionary economic policies, is to be submitted to the National Assembly to be acted on during its regular session which starts Monday for a 100-day sitting.

Households whose housing plots exceed the limitation of 200 pyong will be required to dispose of the superfluous land within a specific period to be set by the government.

A number of ruling party officials as well as opposition lawmakers reportedly own houses whose plots are well over the limit.

The ruling party and the government were also closer to a compromise on another tough bill to collect heavy taxes from those whose idle land prices rise at a rate exceeding the national average.

The original government bill was to collect 70 percent of the increased value of the land as a "development gains tax," against the 30 percent proposed by the ruling party.

Both sides reportedly reached a compromise of 50 percent, a high ruling party source said.

The bill was to discourage people from owning excessive idle land for future use and has drawn strong resistance particularly from big business corporations that own huge amounts of land.

Opposition Supports Government

SK0809010189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Sep 89 pp 2, 5

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Yi Song-yol: "Parties at Variance Over Government Land Reform Bills"]

[Text] Over the government-drafted revolutionary bills calling for tighter state control of land ownership, rival political parties are in sharp conflict.

In a rare show of support for the government's rare will to cure the chronic problems caused by real estate speculation and unbalanced distribution of land, the nation's two largest opposition parties are reacting sharply to the ruling party's demand for drastic changes in the government bills.

To rectify the imbalance that the top 20 percent of landowners possess nearly 90 percent of the privately-owned land across the country, the government has drafted three bills: One is aimed at limiting the size of land for each house to 200 pyong (660 sq. m.) and levying heavy tax on above the limitation.

Another is to levy heavy tax in every three years on land whose prices are hiked and the third is to levy 70 percent of profits caused by hike of the real estate value resulting from development of nearby areas.

Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun and Mun Hui-kap, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, are known as the key figures pushing the new land management system. As the vested interests of the haves are at stake, enormous tit-for-tat is expected before the bills are passed through the National Assembly.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], calling for a drastic change in the government bills, had proposed removing projected ceilings on residential and ownership in urban areas in case one family holds one housing lot, lowering the profit tax rates for land developers from the government-suggested 70 percent to 30.

The DJP also asked for limiting and postponing implementation of the government-proposed 50 percent profit tax on real estate.

On the government's original bills, an increasing number of lawmakers both in ruling and opposition parties, landowners, and corporations have shown negative responses arguing the bills would infringe upon individual property rights and betray the underpinnings of the capitalist system.

But the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] denounced the ruling party for trying to turn the government bills into dead letters. It called on the government not only to maintain the original shape of the bills but to advance the implementation of the real-name financial transaction system to next year.

Amid rumors that corporations and landowners are lobbying both the ruling and opposition parties the ruling party has asked President No Tae-u to rewrite the bills to prevent repercussions.

PPD leader Kim Tae-chung accused the government and its party of virtually giving up introduction of the new land management system and of attempting to turn the bills into dead laws.

He also demanded advanced implementation of a real-name financial transaction system to next year, saying real estate speculation cannot be curbed without it.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the rival opposition RDP, blamed the government party for attempting to revise the government bills drastically. He charged that the DJP ignores the popular aspiration for economic justice.

In a response, a ranking government official has said the government will maintain the basic frame of the bills while changing some provisions to pass them through the regular Assembly session, which opens Monday.

According to a recent survey, more than 70 percent of those polled supported the government's revolutionary idea while many lawmakers of the Assembly Construction Committee call for a drastic change of the three bills.

The government's belated move for a balanced distribution of land and wealth seems to be hailed by many people while opposed by most haves whose vested interests are at stake.

The issue may be a question about freedom or equality, but whatever comes first, what matters most is economic justice.

It remains to be seen how the Assembly will handle the bills.

PPD Official Changes Position on Fifth Republic

SK0809012589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Sep 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Difference"]

[Text] RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] officials take a dim view of the PPD's [Party for Peace and Democracy] demands for the testimony of ex-presidents Choe Kyu-ha and Chon Tu-hwan before parliament first and then axing of six "core" figures under the Chon administration including ruling party strongman Rep. Chong Ho-yong.

In a meeting of floor leaders Wednesday, PPD's Kim Won-ki presented the new suggestion, backing down from his original stance on punishment of the "six-clique" first and then the presidents' testimony.

RDP spokesman Kang Sam-chae, recalling the March agreement among the three opposition leaders on the matter, urged the PPD to stick to its original stance.

"They have to know that the three Kims have agreed to promote the testimony as well as punishment simultaneously," said Kang.

But he hinted of some flexibility on the matter by saying "any new ideas like that can be covered at the opposition summit our party has already proposed."

NDRP Floor Leader Kim Yong-chae Interviewed

SK0809013589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Sep 89 p 2

[Interview with NDRP floor leader Kim Yong-chae by staff reporter Kim Song-pok; date and place not given—third in a series of interviews with floor leaders of the four political parties]

[Text] There has been much cry and little wool [as published] in the opposition camp's crusade to eliminate bad legacies of the past. Every so often, the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] is singled out for attack by other opposition parties for this failure.

The charge against the NDRP is that it breaks the opposition ranks, eroding formidable opposition strength, and sometimes sympathizing with the ruling camp.

Yet, the minority opposition party has its own code of conduct. "The cooperation among the three opposition parties does not mean acting as if the three are one party," NDRP floor leader Kim Yong-chae, 57, said in an interview with The Korea Times yesterday.

"We will join hands with them, depending upon matters to be dealt with," the four-term legislator said. The NDRP has 35 lawmakers in the 299-seat unicameral National Assembly, a number that allows them a casting vote for the House majority.

As long as the cleanup of misdeeds of the Chon Tu-hwan regime is concerned, he said his party will form a united front, along with the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP].

However, when it comes to the issues of repealing the National Security Law and of legalizing the teachers' union, he made it clear that the NDRP will not side with the PPD and the RDP.

"We will make spirited efforts to conclude the works of wiping out past evils by the end of this year. To this end, our party will maintain close cooperative relations with the PPD and the RDP to strongly call for the testimony by former presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha at the National Assembly as well as the disciplinary measures against key figures in the Chon regime," he said.

Yet, neither did he name the "key figures" nor nail down the punitive steps against them. "As to punitive action, there is a way of ousting them from public posts or filing accusations for their wrongdoings. But the final decision should be made through consultation between the opposing camps."

Asked what NDRP president Kim Chong-pil meant by saying "the second best way of solving the question," the whip made a principled reply.

"If the demand of the three opposition parties is not accepted (by the ruling camp), the rival camps cannot help running on an endless parallel. I don't think we should continue the tug-of-war over by-gones for ever."

His remarks smack of calling upon the opposing camps to make a compromise.

As to the demand by the PPD and the RDP for the repeal of the security-related laws, he argued, "As long as North Korea does not forgo its wild dream to communize the South by force and engage in inciting leftist forces in the South, the security statutes are necessary to safeguard our free democratic system."

He stressed, "Our party is misunderstood to be attempting to help the ruling party. We do not act on the behalf of the ruling camp. Never!"

As to the unauthorized teachers union, he said, "Teachers are different from industrial workers. They have the sacred duty of educating the next generation," he said.

Asked about his definition of "leftist forces," Kim said, "I do not see all student activists in that category. But I can say that those who praise North Korea and toe the line of North Korea are leftist forces."

Kim did not agree with the view that the NDRP's conservative stance resulted in the humiliating defeat in the Aug. 18 Yongdungpo by-election in Seoul.

"Although our candidate earned only 5,700 ballots, about 10,000 votes less than in the 1988 election, I don't

think that it represented decline of our party's popularity. I believe that the voters cast their ballots for ruling party nominee Na Ung-pae for the cause of the conservatives," he said.

As to the realignment of political parties in accordance with their ideological colors and the possibility of the merger of the opposition parties, Kim said, "The milieu has yet to ripen."

Seoul Pledges To 'Unveil' Market Program by 1990

SK0809082989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0615 GMT
8 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea agreed Friday to gradually open its telecommunications market but talks with the United States made no progress on other major issues.

"The two sides agreed that a drastic step is unnecessary at this time and shared the view that the issue of opening Korea's telecommunications market should be approached gradually," Korean chief delegate Pak Sung-tuk said Friday morning after the talks ended.

Despite the upbeat tone of Pak's statement, the two sides failed to narrow their differences over important issues at stake during the talks that lasted three days.

The U.S. team headed by Gordana Earp, director for Korean affairs of USTR [United States Trade Representative] stepped back from its tough position that Seoul should open up its telecommunications service sectors, including the coveted Value-Added-Network (VAN) business, in January, Pak said.

It first demanded specific dates and categories for opening the telecommunications services sector but then retreated in the face of Korean contentions that indiscriminate opening could undermine market order, he said.

Seoul did pledge to unveil its market opening program by the end of next year, however.

On other topics, Seoul offered to lift a ban on foreign investment in several sectors, including electronic communication switch facilities, within the year and to gradually open the telecommunications service market by July 1992.

The Korean side refused demands for substantial reductions in telecommunications tariffs and establishment of an independent supervisory body.

The conference was to end Thursday after two days but hectic debate continued throughout the night and into Friday.

With major issues left unfinished, further rounds of talks are expected before long.

At the opening of the talks, Washington was threatening to retaliate against the alleged unfair trade practices of

Korea under section 301 of its trade act unless an agreement were concluded by next February.

The United States designated Korea a priority foreign country for negotiations in the telecommunications sector in February.

*** Objectives for Technological Development Viewed**

41070148 Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN
in Korean 7 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Let's Exert Our Utmost Efforts in Overcoming Difficulties in Technology Development"]

[Text]

1.

It has been clear that the main economic difficulty which our country will face in order to join the ranks of developed nations lies in the area of technology development. Organizations such as the Ministry of Science and Technology, other related research institutes, and the Council for Development of Advanced Technology Industries of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, not to mention business corporations, are making persistent and systematic efforts to discover the nature of these difficulties and develop methods to overcome them. "The Current Condition of Domestic Technology and How To Overcome Its Weakness," a special research report published recently by the Korea Development Bank, shares the same objectives.

This report contained the following: First, it investigated all the necessary technologies for seven industries including electronics, machinery, and chemicals; second, it selected the 30 weakest technologies among them; third, it surveyed characteristics of these particular technologies, their relationships among the different industries, and their differences with those of developed nations; and finally, it suggested who should develop these technologies and methods that could be used.

As for our technologies which have a gap of more than a decade compared to those of developed nations, the report lists 10 such technologies, such as production facility designing technology. The report also lists 15 technologies with a gap of 5 to 10 years, such as precision casting technology, and 5 technologies with a gap of 3 to 5 years, such as production management technology.

Among these technologies, some are essential to all industries and some are necessary for several particular industries. There are 20 such technologies out of 30 which were evaluated by the Korea Development Bank which have a significant technological ripple effect. There are also 10 such technologies which we need to acquire from developed nations.

Furthermore, this report also states which particular technology would be more beneficially developed by which organization. The report suggests that for the most effective activity, the government-run research institutes

should develop five basic technologies such as development of new materials; industry and academic institutions should jointly conduct research in 15 technological areas such as material treatment technologies; business corporations should jointly develop 4 technologies such as metal casting technology; and individual corporations should develop 6 technologies such as design technology.

This report discusses the methods best suited to developing these various weak technologies, looking at four areas: the environment, the technical manpower, technology information, and production facilities. In other words, the report emphasizes that all of these four areas are of equal importance in developing these weak technologies.

This report surveyed and collected the opinions of 290 business corporations and 14 research institutes. Therefore, one gets a positive impression that this research is based on realistic concerns in that it collected the views about and solutions for these problems from individual production enterprises.

2.

Technological weakness has been a problem in virtually all industries. The report is only a reconfirming of this problem, and the fact that there is a gap of more than 10 years with the developed nations. The technology issue can be compared to the concept of "one lost sheep" in the South Korean economy in the 1980's. Since the beginning of the 1980's, our economy has exerted feverish activity in identifying technological difficulties. At the present time when the decade of the 1980's is almost gone, calling the technology issue the issue of the eighties in South Korea is somewhat belated, but no one would criticize it as being incorrect.

However, the issue is how much practical effort has been made to solve these problems, other than attacking them verbally, notwithstanding that there has been such a strong and sincere recognition of these problems.

First of all, let us look at the issue of scientific and technical manpower. While the percentage of bachelor of science graduates among all bachelor degree holders in our country is merely 15 percent, that percentage is 28 percent in Japan, 37 percent in West Germany and 36 percent in the United States. The manpower in the professional research field amounts to 11.3 persons per 10,000 population in 1986 in Korea, while the corresponding ratios in the United States, Japan and West Germany are 31, 33 and 22 respectively.

This is fundamentally a reflection of public preferences as far as research and technological professions are concerned. It is fortunate that the managerial positions in many prominent business corporations are currently moving toward personnel with technical backgrounds. However, the most important factor is that there should be incentives to attract the intellectually elite to the scientific and technical areas. This is the area where the government and academic institutions should take the lead.

This report by the Korea Development Bank also indicates that the highest priority should be given to developing a pool for professional manpower in virtually all kinds of businesses in order to develop the weak technologies. This response was the one most frequently received by the survey.

The respondents in the survey suggested basic introduction to technology from outside as the most immediate way to improve such weak technologies. This is a very realistic approach, and from the viewpoint of business corporations which have no other concrete alternative, it may be the only choice.

However, there are two problems with this approach. The first is that the more advanced a technology is, the less likely foreign corporations or institutions holding such advanced technologies will be to provide technology transfer. The second is that even though they agree to transfer technology, there is an increasing tendency for the terms of such transfer to place our corporations in a position of technological colonies.

When technology is the nucleus deciding the entire structure of the economy, technological colonization results in the colonization of the entire economy. This is the fatal difficulty which our economy is currently facing. Compared to this, the current issue of distribution of wealth and labor conflicts which we are now struggling with can be viewed as nothing but temporary domestic issues. Therefore, we should properly turn our attention to the independent development of technology.

From this perspective, the issue of technology development is the most important economic task requiring the close cooperation of our government and academic institutions and business corporations.

The one quarter in this century since we began the process of economic development planning has been devoted to overcoming the difficulty of capital formation. Now is the time to devote the same zeal to overcoming technological difficulty.

Popular Poll Shows More Nuclear Plants Favored

SK0809023289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT
8 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—A majority of South Koreans view nuclear power plants positively and are rather supportive of additional construction of them in their nation to meet the growing energy needs, a polling organization said Friday.

Most Koreans see nuclear power as "powerful, progressive and clean," according to the Korea Gallup Polls Institute, which surveyed 2,300 people from Korea's six biggest cities—Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Incheon and Taejon—and from four nuclear power plant sites—Kori, Wolsung, Yongkwang and Ulchin—at the request of the Korea Atomic Industrial Forum.

Fifty-seven percent said atomic power is more economical than thermal power while 25.9 percent said the opposite, Gallup said.

While 58.1 percent said additional atomic power plants are needed, 34.4 percent disagreed.

In a similar survey in Japan in November last year, 59.9 percent said they supported building additional plants while 30.4 percent were against it. The figures in the United States were 57 percent for and 31 percent against in May 1986 but 77 percent for and 19 percent against in May this year.

Gallup said Koreans attach most importance to safety.

Safety was cited as the most important consideration in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants by 50.8 percent, followed by environmental concerns

with 22 percent, economy with 11.3 percent and technological self-reliance with 10.5 percent.

Only 26.1 percent thought atomic plants in Korea are safe while 72.5 percent said they are unsafe.

Nuclear waste is disposed of improperly, according to 63.9 percent. Gallup said this reflects the impact of a recent scandal over the burial of Radioactive waste in Kori.

An overwhelming 92.8 percent of the respondents living near plant sites said no damage at all is done by them, while 6.8 percent reported fishing ground destruction, marine pollution and agricultural spoilage.

Criticism of nuclear power was stronger near plant sites than in large cities, Gallup said.

It said few Koreans are interested in the matter and they have little access to information, suggesting that the government and plant operators need to inform the public.

Burma

Commission Designates Two New Constituencies

BK0809095989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Sep 89

[“Notification No 1/89 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma, dated 7 September 1989—8th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Text] I. Section 4 of the People's Assembly Elections Law stipulates constituencies from which People's Assembly representatives are to be elected, as specified in the appended schedule. Given that, if the government designates certain areas within a township or an amalgamation of areas within contiguous townships as a township prior to the declaration of an election date, the commission may prescribe constituencies as appropriate in order to form at least one constituency in the original township and in the newly formed township, even if the number of constituencies contained in the appended schedule is exceeded.

II. The new satellite towns of Hlaing Thaya and Shwe Pyitha were formed in accordance with an order issued by the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs of the Union of Myanma [Burma] on 13 July 1989. The order listed wards and village tracts that became part of the new townships and noted the deletion of some village tracts—which became part of the new townships—from Insein and Tantabin Townships. The need has arisen for the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic Elections to prescribe a constituency for each of the newly formed townships of Hlaing Thaya and Shwe Pyitha in order to form at least one constituency for each new township in accordance with Section 4 of the People's Assembly Elections Law.

III. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic Elections has prescribed the following constituencies for Hlaing Thaya and Shwe Pyitha Townships.

A. Hlaing Thaya Township Constituency:

1. Hlaing Thaya Town: AA. No 1 Ward; BB. No 2 Ward; CC. No 3 Ward; DD. No 4 Ward; EE. No 5 Ward; FF. No 6 Ward; GG. No 7 Ward; HH. No 8 Ward
2. Village tracts: AA. Thazin Village Tract; BB. Shankyaung Village Tract; CC. Nyaung Village Tract; DD. Alei Village Tract; EE. Okkan Taunggya Ye-okkan Village Tract; FF. Apyinthadan Village Tract; GG. Atwinthadan Village Tract; HH. Kaladaysu Village Tract

B. Shwelinban Village Tract, Shwe Pyitha Township Constituency:

1. Shwe Pyitha Town: AA. No 1 Ward; BB. No 2 Ward; CC. No 3 Ward; DD. No 4 Ward; EE. No 5 Ward; FF. No 6 Ward; GG. No 7 Ward; HH. No 8 Ward
2. No 9 Ward, Village tracts: AA. Okpo Village Tract; BB. Zigon Village Tract; CC. Kyaunggon Village Tract; DD. Hlawga Village Tract; EE. Apyukyaung Village Tract

IV. As specified in the appended schedule, the following village tracts are to be deleted from Insein Township Constituency No 1 and 2 and Tantabin Township Constituency.

A. Village tracts to be deleted from Insein Township Constituency No 1:

1. Thayagon Village Tract
2. Shankyaung Village Tract
3. Nyaung Village Tract

B. Village tracts to be deleted from Insein Township Constituency No 2:

1. Thazin Village Tract
2. Alei Village Tract
3. Okpo Village Tract
4. Zigon Village Tract
5. Kyaunggon Village Tract
6. Kan Kyin Tadagyi Village Tract
7. Hlawga Village Tract
8. Phyu Kyaung Village Tract

C. Village tracts to be deleted from Tantabin Township Constituency:

1. Okkan Taunggya Ye-okkan Village Tract
2. Paunggyi Village Tract
3. Apyinthadan Village Tract
4. Atwinthadan Village Tract
5. Kaladaysu Village Tract
6. Shwelinban Village Tract

Signed: Ba Htay, chairman, Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Call for United Nonaligned Front Viewed

BK0709111789 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed hit the right note when he called member countries of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) to be more united. Only by a united front can NAM be strong enough to bring about solutions to problems confronting its members. This is because in spite of all that has been said and done major problems still exist. Some of these have become more serious. They include the world debt problem, (?imbalance) in world trade, drug abuse, environmental issues, South Africa's apartheid policy, the long-standing Palestinian issue, Antarctica, Namibia and human rights.

This was why the prime minister was right in calling for the 102-country movement to reassess itself of the 28 years of existence. The time is right for NAM to be more action-oriented. In its efforts, NAM should bear upon developed countries to recognize poverty and lack of

food in the Third World. NAM members have a duty to strengthen it as the sole instrument to set up a more equitable and just world society.

In trade, there is a lack of indepth discussions between the developed and developing nations. This is something NAM would have to look into seriously. A major factor hindering growth was the worsening debt problem of developing countries. Rich countries should be prepared to write off these debts to show their commitment to help countries. After all, many developed countries gain much for exporting their products to the markets of developing countries.

Again, a united front is essential so that developing countries are free to manage their own internal affairs without outside interference. On environmental issues, NAM should be careful of pressure from certain groups: Poor countries who have been forced not to abstract wealth from their forests in order to keep their environment safe. For example, it could be explained that the anti-tropical timber campaign against Malaysia was truly aimed at preventing tropical timber from competing with temperate softwood.

As for human rights, where is it written that developed countries should be appointed as champions of human rights? Human rights for NAM need not necessarily be a carbon copy of the values of the developed countries.

Malaysia also wants favorable relations between the superpowers. Such a scenario would help developing countries to concentrate on developmental issues and strive forward toward solving their problems.

Malaysia also wants to see greater determination to eradicate the drug problem. It is encouraging to note that NAM has given the moral support to Colombia in its fight against drug barons. Against such a scenario, what is needed is a pro-active strategy. Only then can some concrete steps be taken to overcome at least some of the problems.

For NAM, the basic issue it has to deal with is economic well-being and development. The opportunities for South-South cooperation are extensive. The current meeting at Belgrade should not be treated as just as an academic exercise. But NAM should go beyond and put into action all that has been stressed by member countries. Only in this way can the world be a better place for all.

New Political Party Akar Emerges in Sabah State

BK0609145289 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] A new political party has emerged in Sabah. The party, Angkatan Keadilan Rakyat, Akar, [the People's Justice Movement] was established by a breakaway faction of the Parti Bersatu Sabah under Senator Pendikar Amin Haji Mulia and Deputy Labor Minister Mr Kalakau Untol.

According to BERNAMA, former Sabah Deputy Chief Minister Datuk Mark Koding who supports the break-away faction has yet to join the new party. Speaking to his supporters in Kelumbong near Kota Kinabalu, Datuk Mark Koding said he supported the move of Senator Pandikar Amin and Mr Kalakau Untol.

A request to register the new party has been submitted to the Registrar of Societies for approval. Senator Pendikar Amin who is also pro-tem secretary of the party said Datuk Mark would be invited to join it after the registration matter is settled. He was also present at the assembly. He said the decision to establish the new party was made after considering several latest developments.

Singapore

Indonesia Research Minister Visits Prime Minister

BK0609114289 Singapore Domestic Service in English

[Text] The visiting Indonesian state minister for research and technology, Professor B.J. Habibie, called on the prime minister at the Istana [Palace] this afternoon.

Dr Habibie, who is also chairman of the Batam Industrial Development Authority, is on a 4-day visit to attract MNCs [multinational corporations] in Singapore to expand their their operations to Batam.

Cambodia

Thai Army Source Quoted on SRV Attack

BK0809115789 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] A Thai Army source on 7 September disclosed that on the morning of 6 September, 200 Vietnamese aggressor and Heng Samrin troops launched an attack on Ban Tao village, which is the base of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] army, but were opposed by the KPNLF troops. The two sides fought with artillery pieces for about 6 hours before Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops retreated.

Station Commentary Views SRV Troop Pullout

BK0809032489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Station commentary: "Our Realistic Stance"]

[Text] From the liberation day of 7 January 1979 to the present, broad sectors of world public opinion have highly valued the constructive and realistic stance of the state of Cambodia and of the three Indochinese countries. Particularly, they warmly welcome the joint statement made by the governments of the three Indochinese countries on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia in September 1989, regarding it as representing the noble goodwill of the

three Indochinese countries in realizing a part of the solution to the Cambodian problem.

People in general have now become more aware of the realistic and firm stance of the three Indochinese countries; that is, the announcement made on 5 September by the government of the state of Cambodia regarding the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia, saying that between May and July 24,000 men along with their heavy weaponry and equipment were withdrawn and that the last phase of the withdrawal will be carried out 21-26 September 1989. This last batch comprises 26,000 men, together with tanks, armored cars, artillery pieces, and anti-aircraft guns.

The units to be withdrawn in this last phase are: the commands of battlefronts Nos 479, 579, 779, and 979; two infantry divisions, the 302d and 330th Divisions; the fifth region's naval unit; the command of Air Force Regiment 901; and a number of regiments and battalions along with their subordinate units. These units will leave by land, waterways, and air routes through Nhe village in Ratanakiri Province; Krek commune in Kompong Cham Province; Bavet commune in Svay Rieng Province; K'am Samnar commune in Prey Veng-Kandal Provinces; Phnum Den in Takeo Province; Boeng Sala commune in Kampot Province; and Kompong Som by sea.

It should be noted that seven withdrawals of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia were carried out since 17 July 1982. This clearly attests to the rapid growth of the state of Cambodia, particularly the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and the Cambodian people's spirit of mastery and self-reliance in being responsible for national defense and construction.

Moreover, the past seven withdrawals and this final withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia also serve as proof of the mutual respect and sincerity between the two governments and nations of Cambodia and Vietnam, which always firmly adhere to their traditions of special militant solidarity and to the agreements reached between party and government leaders of both countries.

It is true that the Vietnamese Army volunteers have three times come to assist the Cambodian people. This third time constituted the greatest sacrifice, because the Vietnamese friends came to help rescue the Cambodian motherland and the Cambodian people from the heinous danger of genocide perpetrated by the Democratic Kampuchean regime.

The Vietnamese Army volunteers always withdrew after fulfilling their proletarian internationalist duties to salvage the Cambodian people from all difficulties and threats. After fulfilling their proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia in the past more than 10 years, the Vietnamese Army volunteers will be repatriated.

Also during the past more than 10 years, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the Cambodian reactionaries, and those who are backing them have tried hard to distort facts

regarding the Vietnamese Army volunteers' presence in Cambodia. Time and again, they have used this issue as a pretext to conceal their own old and new crimes committed against the innocent Cambodians and to serve their dark design in seeking support and aid in opposing the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

However, the tricky schemes they have resorted to, only cause them to be condemned and exposed by world public opinion. It is well-remembered that prior to the convening of the UN sessions or any other conferences on Cambodia, they always resorted to such pretexts as the presence of Vietnamese troops or the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia.

But truth is truth. We are now doing what we have promised to do. Therefore, the final, total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers constitutes a due blow on the opposing forces and their backers.

One might raise this question: From now on, what pretext do they have regarding this matter? The answer is that they will be isolated or face shame before world public.

For the past more than 10 years, the state of Cambodia as well as the three Indochinese countries have made every effort to seek a reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem. All the meetings between the two warring forces, the two meetings in Jakarta, and the convening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia were the results of these efforts.

The world, public opinion has correctly evaluated and acclaimed this effort, and particularly given a warm welcome to the state of Cambodia's national reconciliation policy. World opinion holds that the remaining problem in the political solution to the Cambodian problem is the question of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The problem of the presence of the Vietnamese Army volunteers no longer exists. Therefore, the important point is to eliminate and prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The Cambodian party, Government, and people highly appraise the great sacrifice and will forever remember the good service of cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, who have sincerely and timely assisted—with their own flesh and blood—the Cambodian people in their struggle to build a new life and to oppose the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the other Cambodian reactionaries who survive only because of foreign aid.

We would like to invite the chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, the chairman of the JIM's [Jakarta informal meetings], the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, the UN secretary general, representatives of different countries, observers, journalists, international television groups, and all personages who are interested in the Cambodian problem to attend this final withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

The Cambodian people are firmly convinced that by relying on their strong combined forces, we will be able to take responsibility for the defense and construction of our motherland.

We pledge to attack and totally smash all the perfidious maneuvers and activities of the enemies aimed at seizing our state power and at sabotaging the rebirth of our state of Cambodia.

Ranariddh Alleges Vietnamese Withdrawal 'Fake'

BK0709154689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1523 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 7 (AFP)—The military commander of guerrilla forces loyal to Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk rejected Thursday a scheduled final withdrawal of Vietnamese troops as "fake."

Hanoi, which has occupied Cambodia since invading that country in late 1978 to install a client regime in Phnom Penh, has pledged to stage a total withdrawal by September 26.

But Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Prince Sihanouk, said in a statement to news agencies here that "the so-called 'Vietnamese withdrawal' is a fake one."

The prince, who was at his faction's headquarters on the Thai-Cambodian border on Thursday, was reiterating the position of the United Nations-seated resistance coalition headed by Prince Sihanouk.

He repeated charges by the tripartite coalition that Vietnamese troops were changing into Phnom Penh government uniforms or disguising themselves as Vietnamese settlers instead of withdrawing.

An international conference in Paris failed last month to reach a compromise between Phnom Penh and the resistance coalition.

Prince Ranariddh rejected international press coverage of the 19-nation conference, saying that the "bad publicity" made the resistance factions appear responsible for the deadlock.

The Khmer Rouge, blamed for acts of genocide during its 1975-1979 rule in Cambodia before it was ousted by Vietnam, forms the military muscle of the resistance.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh have rejected Khmer Rouge participation in a future Cambodian government.

UNESCO To Aid Angkor Site Preservation

AU0809135089 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Paris, Sept 8 (AFP)—UNESCO is to coordinate efforts to safeguard the Angkor Wat temple site in Cambodia after getting the approval of both the Phnom Penh government and the opposition led by Prince

Norodom Sihanouk, sources close to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization said here Friday.

They said the government in Phnom Penh, which is not recognised by the United Nations, had nevertheless accepted UNESCO's role and inspection missions had already been carried out.

There were high-level contacts between UNESCO and Phnom Penh officials during last month's international conference on Cambodia in Paris, they added.

On September 1, Prince Sihanouk appealed to Director-General Federico Mayor for UNESCO's aid in restoring the temples "leaving aside any political considerations."

The site, just north of Siem Reap and the Tonle Sap lake in north-central Cambodia, includes some 20 to 25 major temples built by different Cambodian dynasties during the 12th and 13th centuries and scattered over 150 square kilometers (60 square miles).

For the moment UNESCO will help coordinate programmes already undertaken by countries such as India and Poland or non-governmental organisations such as the French-based "Friends of Angkor", the sources said. But a coordinator has been named and a think-tank set up.

Claude Jacques, secretary general of Friends of Angkor (Amis d'Angkor) who has already visited the site three times since January, including one trip in May as a UNESCO consultant with Japanese expert Yoshiaki Tshizawa, told AFP he had Prince Sihanouk's blessing for his trips, even though they were made through Phnom Penh.

Mr. Jacques, whose last trip was in July, said there was a tacit agreement among opposing Khmer factions to allow restoration teams to do their work. A UNESCO committee had been set up at Phnom Penh.

He said that due to neglect the Angkor site suffered from the combined effects of climate, overgrown vegetation and pillage. Major engineering works were needed, since the temples were slowly sinking into the ground due to inadequate water drainage, he added.

"Angkor is in danger. Solutions exist but it is a question of money and responsibilities," said Mr. Jacques.

He said a new mission to Angkor would take place in November and December in liaison with the Paul Getty Foundation of the United States.

Sihanouk Issues Statement on Paris Conference

*BK0809050189 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[“Excerpts” of Statement from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the national resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea, on the just-ended Paris International Conference on Cambodia—read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] The samdech said in his statement: I, Norodom Sihanouk, am greatly honored to give some explanations to my respected, beloved, and much-thought-of compatriots on the international conference on Cambodia which has just ended in Paris.

As all compatriots know, this is a very complex problem which, since 1979, the United Nations has tried to help settle. But no concrete results have been made regarding the settlement of this problem and the Vietnamese war of aggression is going on in our Cambodia, thus our people have not enjoyed peace, nor have they reconciled.

The Cambodian problem constitutes the war between the Hanoi authorities who have invaded and committed aggression against our Cambodia from 1978-79 to 1989, and the Cambodian people who have been struggling against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors.

The Hanoi authorities have declared that they would withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia at the end of this September. But in fact, the Hanoi authorities are lying to us and to the world. The Hanoi authorities' withdrawing all their troops from Cambodia at the end of September is in fact the withdrawal of only approximately 20,000 worn-out troops. The remaining more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops will stay on in Cambodia. These Vietnamese troops are in disguise as Cambodian soldiers, hiding and implanted in the ranks of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppet army, and mingling among the puppet administrators and Cambodian soldiers serving the colonialists in various districts in Cambodia. In fact, there are many Vietnamese hiding in various districts and provinces throughout our country. Moreover, there are more than one million Vietnamese civilians in our country who are plundering our land and carrying out colonization in our country.

If our Cambodian patriots do not fight against these Vietnamese colonialists, in the future we will certainly face the same fate of losing our Cambodia as we did Kampuchea Kraom which fell into the hands of the Vietnamese who renamed it South Vietnam. They do not call this territory Kampuchea Kraom. Only our Cambodian people call South Vietnam Kampuchea Kraom. The Vietnamese have settled in this Kampuchea Kraom territory in huge numbers, thus our Cambodian nationality in Kampuchea Kraom is nearing total extinction. If one visits Cochinchina or South Vietnam, one will see that there is only a small number of Cambodians there while the number of Vietnamese nationals is nearly 20 million.

Therefore, if we allow the Hanoi authorities and puppets Hun Sen and Heng Samrin, who are serving the Vietnamese interests, to dominate the whole of Indochina, in the near future our present-day Cambodia will certainly become a country in which the majority of the population is Vietnamese. By then, our country will become a second Kampuchea Kraom, that is, become a Vietnamese satellite in the first stage, and then a Vietnamese province in the last stage.

Therefore, I would like all compatriots to please understand that the Cambodian patriots will not stop struggling for national liberation. We can not stop this struggle.

As Cambodian patriots, we do not want war nor turmoil in our Cambodia. We only want peace and happiness for our nation, people, and our compatriots who have been suffering for several years since the time the Hanoi authorities invaded our country. We have suffered untold misery. This is why our Cambodian resistance movement has waged this struggle. We want peace to be restored in our country. But we cannot accept such peace without complete independence for our nation, a peace without full freedom for the Cambodian people, when such a peace which is dominated by the Hanoi authorities and under which the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppet regime still continues to serve the interests of the Hanoi authorities and their Indochinese Federation monopolized by the Hanoi authorities. Such a peace is unacceptable.

We cannot accept peace without our territorial integrity.

The samdech stressed: At present, the Vietnamese nationals have settled in villages bordering Vietnam. They have settled in our Cambodian sea coasts and islands, and have lived and earned their living in all parts of our country. We cannot accept such peace which allows the Vietnamese to nibble our land.

Therefore, we request the Paris international conference to help settle this problem of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia as follows:

1. Instruct all the Vietnamese aggressor forces, disguised, undisguised, and in hiding, to withdraw from Cambodia under the supervision of the UN international control mechanism.
2. Please do anything possible to enable Cambodia to enjoy its full independence, peace, and territorial integrity as we used to enjoy before 1970. Moreover, we ask the Paris international conference to please let the United Nations arrange all affairs in our Cambodia so that our Cambodian nation and people can enjoy full independence and freedom. Please allow our Cambodian people to regain their status as the owners of our country, and the full sovereign right to decide their own destiny through a free election in Cambodia. This election must be held with the supervision of the United Nations in order to verify that it is really held in a free and correct manner, and without being threatened by any Cambodian party inside Cambodia. The election must be held

outside the framework of Democratic Kampuchea. Although the United Nations recognizes Democratic Kampuchea as a state, and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a full-fledged member of the United Nations, still this state must be dissolved. The Hun Sen puppet regime installed by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors must also be dissolved together with the Democratic Kampuchean state.

Only with the two states being dissolved simultaneously can our Cambodian people enjoy their full rights and freedom in the election. If an election is to be held, it must be held under the correct supervision by the United Nations. Our Cambodian people are the owners of the land and waters of Cambodia.

This Cambodia does not belong to Sihanouk nor Hun Sen. It does not belong to Khieu Samphan nor Son Sann. It belongs to the Cambodian people who are the owners of Cambodia. Let the Cambodian people decide on everything: who should be the head of state, who should be the government, and who should be members of the parliament which will draft a constitution for our Cambodian nation and people. Let the Cambodian people have a correct constitution and let all of us act according to that constitution.

Son Sann Interviewed on Paris Conference

BK0609141389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 89

[“Station correspondent’s interview with His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People’s National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Cambodian coalition government, on the outcome of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia;” date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] I am a VOK correspondent. Greetings to Your Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People’s National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Cambodian coalition government. I would like to ask the following questions:

First, would you please give an account of the outcome of the just-concluded Paris International Conference on Cambodia?

[Son Sann] In fact, the conference lasted about a month in Paris. But the result that all of us wanted was not achieved because some participants did not clearly understand the Cambodian problem and others took sides with one party or another. Some countries endorsed the position of the tripartite Cambodian resistance, while others defended the interests of Vietnam and the party that refuses to join the three Cambodian parties.

However, what I could see was that the international community, the five superpowers, and the six ASEAN states, as well as Canada and Japan, have now clearly seen and understood the Cambodian problem, meaning that the problem should be settled through a withdrawal

of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. At present, I believe that all of the large countries have realized the problem and will continue to meet outside the conference framework in order to find a way to help solve the problem at the next session of the postponed conference, which is to be reconvened in six months. This is the result I have seen.

[Correspondent] Before the Cambodian problem achieves a good result, what political and diplomatic moves do you expect to see?

[Son Sann] As I said before, a significant number of countries have now clearly seen the Cambodian problem and the key to solving that problem and bringing peace to Cambodia. As such, I understand that all of those countries—including the ASEAN states, the superpowers, and all of the conference - - will meet again at the United Nations at the end of this month. When they meet, they will get together with one another so as to find a definitive solution to our Cambodian problem, which will be discussed once again at a new session of the Paris international conference.

[Correspondent] While the Cambodian problem is not definitively settled, what plan will the KPNLF, of which Your Excellency is president, carry out in order to help Cambodia and its people at present and in the future?

[Son Sann] All KPNLF members should not forget our principle: Nation, religion, and people. From now on, our compatriots should correctly implement our policy, which is to save, serve, and protect the people. I also wish to explain to our compatriots at home about the reasons for the unsuccessful settlement of the Cambodian problem at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, and wish to call on them not to listen to false reports. The false reports will not bring peace and safety to our people in any case.

All of you should understand that we have only one enemy: Those who are against the people—meaning the Vietnamese occupiers who want to turn Cambodia into a Vietnamese province. They are our great enemy. Another enemy that you should know is those who commit genocide. Among the two groups of enemies, one must leave Cambodia because they are not Cambodian. As for the other, which the Cambodian people consider enemies but who are Cambodian, we should find a concrete way to prevent them from regaining power. Many times, I have told you about preventive measures and I will talk about this again next time.

Concerning the repatriation of Cambodian refugees in Thailand, I wish to inform the beloved compatriots living inside the country, abroad, or along the border, that at present Phnom Penh has sent its agents to urge and even pay some refugees to return to Cambodia. If you return to Cambodia without an international arrangement, you will certainly meet with danger. At the moment, the war between Vietnam and Phnom Penh and the tripartite resistance forces is continuing, so if you go back you will never be safe, and you will be

reeducated according to the communist system. You should not listen to any false reports. [passage omitted]

As I have already said several times, there are only two solutions to the Cambodian problem:

Stop fighting. The leaders in Phnom Penh have repeatedly said that they have enough men and arms to fight the Khmer Rouge, and that they do not want them to join them. They want nothing except fighting to eliminate the Khmer Rouge. I fear that, as I have said many times before, the Khmer Rouge cannot be easily defeated by the Phnom Penh regime. And if the Khmer Rouge are defeated, how many more years will that take? For 10 years now, the Vietnamese—with all types of armaments, including tanks, artillery, warplanes, helicopters, and so on—still cannot crush the Khmer Rouge. So, how can the Phnom Penh leaders expect to defeat the Khmer Rouge? And if the Khmer Rouge cannot be defeated, those Phnom Penh leaders will be responsible for paving the way for a Khmer Rouge return to power without control.

Another solution is that all Cambodians should be united. Currently, the three Cambodian parties are united, including the Khmer Rouge who promised to lay down their arms when Phnom Penh agrees to join us. So, I would like to call on all Cambodians to be united, and I will prevent the Khmer Rouge from regaining sole power by peaceful means, not by fighting. [passage omitted]

If the leaders in Phnom Penh do not listen to me and, instead, they want to continue fighting, the Cambodian people will certainly suffer without end. It is not certain that you can resist the Khmer Rouge, but, instead, you will provide the Khmer Rouge with the opportunity to return to power in Cambodia without international control. [passage omitted]

300 Vietnamese Soldiers Said Hidden in Kampot

BK0509014589 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian* 2330 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Excerpt] On 15 August the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in Cambodia withdrew 300 Vietnamese soldiers from the 9904th division stationed in Kampot Province, along with assorted weapons and war materials, and hid them in the forest at Trapeang Choan Khloeng north of Phnum L'ang in Kampot District, Kampot Province. [passage omitted]

Laos

Anniversary of SRV's National Day Welcomed

BK0309125889 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 1200 GMT 31 Aug 89

[PASASON feature: "Pure and Exemplary Relations Between Laos and Vietnam Last and Develop Forever!"—date not given]

[Text] Respected listeners, Vietnam and Laos are two neighbors who have maintained traditions of solidarity

and affection, and who together have struggled against aggressors since ancient times. The Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] are brotherly parties that have the same origin. They have maintained common ideals and have jointly carried out the struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism in each country. Over the past decades, our two parties and two peoples have always maintained close relations and shared joys and sorrows. Both peoples have joined their blood and energies in carrying out the struggle, thus bringing about glorious victories to both countries.

On the revolutionary path full of various difficulties and trials, both peoples have built and promoted the bright, pure, and lasting special relations which have become a decisive factor for the development, along the correct direction, of the revolution in each country. Their close cooperation on the basis of the spirit of proletarian internationalism has been proved, through actual practices in daily life, to be a law of survival and expansion of both countries' revolutions. In light of the new situation, it is required that both parties and the revolutionary movements of both countries strive to strengthen these traditional, special relations and give wholehearted support and assistance to each other. At the same time, they are required to promote and expand these special relations on the basis of the principles of the respect of each other's independence, democracy, equality, and mutual benefits, so as to help the revolutionary cause of each country to march forward and positively contribute to the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

As close comrades and brothers, the multiethnic Lao people have closely and attentively followed each and every step of development of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage, in particular the cause of the new changes which are being carried out by the party, state, and people of Vietnam, in accordance with the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress. Over the past 2 years or so, the SRV has accomplished many achievements in setting up the economic structure, undergoing a new change in the management mechanism, and pursuing the policy of broadening economic relations with foreign countries. It has also accomplished satisfactory achievements in broadening democracy in all fields of social life. All these have brought about an enhancement of confidence, intelligence, and creative abilities of the masses. As a result, a large number of revenue sources from the people have been cultivated, and new steps of development in production forces have been achieved, thus significantly contributing to settling various difficulties and further improving the living conditions of the people.

These praiseworthy achievements of the SRV have proved that the CPV's line of new changes is correct. We are proud and elated to note that the Laos-Vietnam relations, based on the coordination and combination between patriotism and proletarian internationalism, which have passed through many trials, have become pure and exemplary relations. These special relations

have been once again proved through the official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] by a high-level CPV delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, from 2-4 July 1989. It was noted in the Laos-Vietnam joint communique issued following the visit: The two comrade general secretaries noted with great satisfaction and pride the constant development of friendship relations, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between both parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam, a guarantee of the victory of the revolutionary cause of the people in each country. The unfailing and pure solidarity between Laos and Vietnam fostered by President Ho Chi Minh on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will last forever and develop irresistibly.

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the SRV's national day, 2 September 1989, the multiethnic Lao people would like to express profound gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam for the precious support and assistance given to the Lao people in the past cause of national-democratic revolution as well as in the present period of consolidation and perfecting of the popular democratic system. The multiethnic Lao people pledge to comply with the fine and pleasant words of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane in his speech addressing the rally held to welcome the high-level CPV delegation on 4 July 1989, in which he said: I would like to ask you, comrades, to inform the Vietnamese people that no matter under whatever circumstances, the Lao people, cadres, and party members will, forever, consider the Laos - Vietnam special relations and solidarity as sacred revolutionary sentiments, and as principles for their practices. At the same time, they will be determined to durably preserve and further strengthen the Laos-Vietnam special relations and solidarity which are regarded as the law of survival and development of the revolutions of both countries, and as a precious heritage of our two peoples.

Philippines

Discretion Urged on Dismantling U.S. Bases

HK0809093189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 8 Sep 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Remember Sangley"]

[Text] Defense Undersecretary Feliciano Gacis testified at a recent public hearing held by the Senate committee on national defense and security at Clark Air Base that the Department of National Defense is "not yet ready" to take over Clark air base and Subic naval base from the U.S. government.

That testimony from a professional soldier (Gacis is a retired brigadier general) should give pause to those who want to dismantle U.S. military facilities here in a great hurry. Significantly, Undersecretary Gacis' judgment is paralleled by the consensus on the business sector that it

would take some time to convert the two bases to economic and commercial uses. In the face of an orchestrated demand in certain academic, political, and partisan quarters for the early pullout of U.S. military installations and forces here, cold and unyielding realism is sorely needed in the resolution of the bases issue.

The Philippine government will be well advised to heed the object lesson held out by the sad experience of Sangley Point. There was no contingency plan for Sangley Point, so when it was "returned" to the Philippines, the authorities concerned did not quite know what to do with it. Sangley Point, and Cavite city along with it, deteriorated in no time at all. The fall of these once affluent communities into economic disuse and social disarray argues for a policy of utmost circumspection and prudence on the problem of retaining or dismantling U.S. military facilities in Philippine bases.

Trade Department Not To Replace Beijing Attache

HK0809091389 Quezon City MALAYA in English
8 Sep 89 p 6

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] is disappointed with the decision of the Department of Trade and Industry [DTI] not to assign a commercial attache in China after the recall of Renato Guzman from Beijing last June.

A DFA official, who asked not to be identified, said the DTI believes it is not worth sending a commercial attache in Beijing because of low trade levels between the two countries.

The official said, however, not having a commercial attache in Beijing "will prove detrimental" to the trading relationship between the two countries. Philippine-China trade in 1988 was \$404.6 million in favor of China.

Ambassador to China Pablo Suarez has asked for a commercial attache, not necessarily Guzman, the source said.

The source also speculated that the increasing trade with Taiwan and the huge volume of Taiwanese investment in the country must be a reason for the detachment of the DTI with China.

Japan Funds Manila Flood Control Project, Others

HK0809044789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 8 Sep 89 p 1

[By staff member Tess Villanueva-Cerjano]

[Text] The turnover to the country of P184 million in Japanese grant was confirmed yesterday with the signing of an exchange of notes on a flood prevention project for Metro Manila, the first of several Japanese-funded projects under the Philippine Assistance Program. [PAP]

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Japanese Ambassador Tsuneo Tanaka, who signed the notes, said the grant would be used to buy equipment for the dredging

of esteros [as published] and unclogging of drainage systems and to pay for the services of Japanese technical advisers.

Tanaka said the retrieval project for flood-prone areas in Metro Manila, which will be jointly implemented by the public works department and the Japanese Government, is the first of several projects which Japan is funding under the PAP. Japan had earlier pledged more than \$1 billion to the aid program.

"The Japanese Government decided to take up the project within its grant aid program because it directly improves the welfare of the people, especially those living in urban depressed areas, relieving them of the distress of flooding," Tanaka said at the signing ceremonies.

Mangalpus, meanwhile, said the project "illustrates once again that for assistance to be effective, it has to be directed to the recipient country's development requirements and priorities."

The Japan Information and Cultural Center said the comprehensive study on flood control and drainage project it earlier conducted in Metro Manila showed that the capacity of rainwater drainage systems in the metropolis has dropped to less than half its original capacity because of the amount of wastes deposited in the systems.

The study urged the immediate restoration of the drainage system through the use of modern machinery and equipment instead of manpower.

Rebels Threaten Projects

OW0809073489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT
8 Sep 89

[By Oliver Teves]

[Text] Manila, Sept. 9 KYODO—Communist rebels have set their sights on Japanese aid projects as possible targets of guerrilla attacks and the move could derail the flow of much-needed foreign assistance to the government of President Corazon Aquino.

In a document analyzing Japanese official development assistance (ODA) to the Philippines, the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines said Japanese aid is being used in the "suppression" of its revolutionary struggle and would be "dealt with" in the same way as the U.S. military bases in the country.

The warning has caused concern among officials of the Japanese Embassy in Manila.

One official, who requested anonymity, said they were expecting threats against Japanese ODA "in general" because it has become controversial. He believed, however, that the rebels would not touch aid projects such as those dealing with social welfare and environment protection.

In the document, made available to KYODO NEWS SERVICE this week, the party Central Committee said

Japanese and American ODA have been coordinated into "strategic aid" for underdeveloped countries important to Western security and threatened by Communist insurgency.

It criticized Japanese assistance for benefiting mainly Japanese firms or suppliers and alleged that most of the money that comes into the Philippines as aid goes back to Japan as goods and services.

In addition, Japanese aid contractors have allegedly lined the pockets of corrupt Philippine Government officials, including ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, with payoffs and kickbacks.

"For sure, just like the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, Japanese ODA will be properly dealt with by the people's democratic revolution," it said.

This is the first time the Communist Party, which has been waging a 20-year guerrilla war to establish a socialist state, has issued what may be regarded as a direct threat to the Japanese in the Philippines.

The threat could include the large Japanese business interests in the country. Japanese investors are ranked as the No. 2 foreign investors in the Philippines.

The Communists have regarded Japan mainly as a "junior partner" of the U.S. in the economic sphere. Washington, unlike Tokyo, has more political as well military influence over Philippine affairs.

But because of Japan's crucial economic position here, any major withdrawal of Japanese aid or investments could be disastrous for the Philippines.

Japanese aid to the Philippines showed dramatic increases since Aquino took office in 1986, with ODA commitments that year amounting to 240 million dollars, nearly double the previous year's level of 160.07 million dollars.

Tokyo's aid, including grants and concessional loans, totalled 817.34 million dollars for 1987 and 1988, and commitments this year amount to at least 960 million dollars. Japanese assistance accounts for about 45 percent of all foreign aid to the Philippines since 1984.

Japan has funded a broad range of "development projects," including power generation, transportation, telecommunications, irrigation and other infrastructure.

The most famous project is the 2,120-kilometer "friendship highway" that links Luzon to Mindanao, built during Marcos' administration with funds initially coming from Japanese war reparations.

The Aquino government is also seeking Japanese assistance for land reform, its centerpiece program designed to deny rural support for the New People's Army (NPA), the armed wing of the Communist Party.

Another rebel document, a letter allegedly seized from National Democratic Front leader Satur Ocampo who

was captured in July, indicated plans to warn the Japanese Government not to participate in a multibillion dollar international aid program for the Philippines.

It said the aid plan was only a ploy to prolong the life of the U.S. military bases after their leases expire in 1991 and "would only mean more bloodbath in the Philippines."

The NPA has already shown in the past the kind of action it may take against foreign-assisted projects, including Japanese ODA, which it deems are obstacles to its revolutionary goals.

Guerrillas on the central Philippine island of Bohol have been demanding "revolutionary tax" since May 1988 from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) working on three agricultural projects there.

Although the rebels did not say exactly what would happen if they were not paid, the move has scared away the seven Japanese technicians working on the projects, which cost 66 million dollars.

In April 1985 an NPA band held three Australian consultants and their Philippine companions at gunpoint for several hours after they were captured while inspecting an Australian Government project in the rebel-infested island of Samar.

The guerrillas released all of their captives unharmed after they lectured them on their opposition to the aid project, which they claimed would only help prolong Marcos' rule.

In the northern Philippines, two South Korean engineers working on a road project were captured in 1986 during a raid on their field office and were held for three months as prisoners before they were freed unharmed. The rebels said the road will be used in the military's antiinsurgency operations.

Aquino Supports Democratic Struggle in Panama

HK0809092389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Sep 89 p 7

[Text] President Aquino has reaffirmed her government's support to the democratic struggle of the Panamanian people and forces opposing strongman Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The statement followed the appointment of the Council of State of Panama's provisional president, Francisco Rodriguez. Rodriguez named his Cabinet on Monday [4 Sep].

Opposition leaders in Panama rejected offers to join the new administration.

"Once more, we extend our best wishes to the democratic forces in Panama and join the prayers of Latin Americans and the community of nations for the ultimate triumph of freedom in Panama," Ms. Aquino said.

Ms. Aquino drew parallels between the democratic struggle in Panama and the Philippines which toppled Ferdinand Marcos during the February 1986 "People's Power" revolt.

Ms. Aquino led the opposition during the fraud-marred Feb. 7, 1986 election against Marcos in a civil disobedience campaign that ended with Marcos' ouster and exile to the United States.

She also said her government "views with grave concern the continued repression of fundamental and political rights in Panama."

"Recalling the special mission of the Organization of American States to Panama to promote a peaceful, democratic transition, we reaffirm the commitment of the Philippines to support the cause of democracy wherever it is threatened, or its restoration wherever it has been lost," she said.

Aquino Denies Brother Linked to Gun Smuggling

HK0809051589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpts] A solon earlier linked to the alleged smuggling of 314 firearms at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport [NAIA] decided to take an indefinite leave of absence without pay immediately to save the lower house from further embarrassment. In a privilege speech, Representative Nicanor de Guzman Jr. LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] of Nueva Ecija, said he was taking the move to give much leeway to the ongoing investigations of his alleged involvement in the case by the House ethics committee.

De Guzman also demanded that an independent body aside from the House ethics committee be assigned to investigate his case until everybody is satisfied with the result of the probe. [passage omitted]

De Guzman was named as the alleged owner of the illegally imported 314 highpowered firearms seized Tuesday morning by the customs officials at the NAIA.

Meanwhile, President Aquino brushed off allegations linking her brother, Representative Jose Cojuangco Jr. to the incident which implicated Representative Nicanor de Guzman and Ponciano Dato, a businessman from Pampanga.

She said she had talked with him and he categorically denied that he had anything to do with the importation. In fact, she said de Guzman was not originally going with her brother because her brother was accompanying his wife for medical treatment. But apparently, this congressman found out and he decided to be on that same plane. But definitely, the president said, they had different activities. And that is why, she said, she is making available whatever information is given to her so that people will be convinced that she is for a thorough investigation because this is a very serious matter.

The president said that whoever are found guilty in the illegal importation will be meted the full force of the law.

Ramos Stresses Modernization of Navy, Air Force

HK0809092789 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 8 Sep 89 p 8

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] The Philippine Navy (PN) and the Philippine Air Force (PAF) will be given top priority to modernize its capabilities to enable it to secure the nation's maritime borders against infiltration by the communists and the Muslim separatists.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday during the first Defense Forum at Camp Aguinaldo the Navy and the Air Force will be the principal recipients of the coming \$200-million increase in the foreign assistance fund under the military bases agreement due in 1990 and 1991.

Rear Adm Carlito Cunanan, Navy chief, said the modernization plans for the Navy are geared toward the next 10 years.

Cunanan said there is an urgent need for the Navy to be given more funds under the defense-AFP budget.

Earlier, Gen Renato S. de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, announced after his 10-day official trip to the United States that the U.S. government has assured him of the delivery of modern patrol boats for the Navy and at least 24 combat helicopters.

The delivery is scheduled by the middle of 1990, and the complete delivery is scheduled the middle of 1991, he added.

He said the additional patrol boats for the Navy will be manufactured here after the process and technology are transferred to the Navy to be able to manufacture its own patrol craft.

Malacanang Will Not Meddle in Mitra's Resigning

HK0809090989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Malacanang announced it will not interfere in Mitra's decision to resign from the pro-Aquino party Struggle of Philippine Democrats. At the same time, President Cory Aquino stressed her full support to Mitra saying she believes Mitra will continue to support her administration.

When asked by Malacanang reporters if she would request Mitra to change his mind, she said that the party's presidency is a political issue and that she will leave Mitra to decide whether he wants to remain as party president or not. She expressed the belief that the House leadership will continue its support for her administration.

Earlier, Mitra announced his resignation from the ruling party on the party's 1st anniversary. It will be recalled that Mitra had been moaning about lack of support from Malacanang for the party, which has remained loyal to the Aquino government.

3,000 Rebels Surrender in Past 6 Months in Samar

HK0809052989 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] About 3,000 New People's Army [NPA] members in Samar have surrendered to the government in the past 6 months and 500 more are expected to take their oath of allegiance within the week. However, military authorities expressed fears of a new wave of insurgency due to the lack of an alternative means of livelihood which the government can offer to rebel returnees and other citizens.

Brigadier General Federico Ruiz, commanding general of the 8th Infantry Division in Eastern Samar, said the offensive which resulted in the capture of political and urban guerrilla leaders of the NPA in Samar has now become too small for them to operate. Ruiz added that lack of food, medicine and mass base support has prompted hundreds of rebels to retreat to eastern Visayas and those who have lost faith in the insurgency movement have returned to the fold of the law.

NDF Leader Calls for Probe of Digos Massacre

HK0809045789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 8 Sep 89 pp 1, 8

[By staff writer Divina Paredes-Japa]

[Text] Antonio Zumel, spokesman of the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), has called for the investigation and trial of the leaders of the New People's Army (NPA) command responsible for the massacre of 37 persons, mostly anti-communist religious cultists, in Digos, Davao del Sur, last June.

In a letter to the General Command of the NPA and the Mindanao Military Subcommission of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], Zumel said this was among the recommendations of the NDF Digos Commission, which investigated the June 25 massacre.

A copy of the letter was sent to the GLOBE yesterday.

Rev. Sammy Briones, human rights desk coordinator of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines [UCCP] said, however, that his office has not yet received a copy of the NDF commission's recommendations.

All 37 victims, including women and children, were members of the UCCP. Most of the victims were members of the Ituman religious cult. Two of the victims were beheaded.

The UCCP human rights desk, meanwhile, reported yesterday the murder last week of a family of four and one of their neighbors allegedly by Itumans in Davao del Sur.

Briones said reports reaching the UCCP headquarters in Quezon City stated that the victims had relatives who were members of the NPA. The attack was probably part of the "vendetta" of the Itumans on alleged communist sympathizers resulting from the Digos massacre, he added.

The UCCP Southern Mindanao District office identified the victims as Mario Aton, his wife Gloria, their children Amy, 4 and Cris, 12, and their neighbor Lingunan Limutan. Briones said the victims had their bodies hacked to pieces.

Apart from the call for an immediate investigation of the NPA units involved in the massacre, the commission formed on June 25, also sought indemnification for the victims, as demanded by Church and cause-oriented groups.

The commission also urged the NPA General Command to intensify its educational campaign in order to instill the "revolutionary principle of always keeping the larger interest of the people at heart among its troops."

At the same time, it asked the NPA units and command involved in the Digos massacre to assess their policy in dealing with fanatical vigilante groups and "share the lessons" with other units facing similar situations.

In his letter, Zumel said the NPA leaders should be tried "for probable guilt in pursuing a military action that gravely jeopardized the lives of unarmed women and innocent children, contrary to the established principles" of the NPA.

Zumel said the beheading of two of the victims, which the NPA members had admitted, should also be investigated and those responsible "should be tried and punished if found guilty."

The NDF investigation lasted for one month. The commission was composed of eight persons, two from the NDF National Office, one from the NDF-Mindanao, one from the Christians for National Liberation, three from the NDF-Southern Mindanao and one from the CPP Southern Mindanao Regional Committee.

Cordillera Rebel Threatens to Return to Hills

HK0109042989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Sep 89 p 1

[By correspondent Cris Bartolo]

[Text] Baguio City—Renegade priest Conrado Balweg yesterday defied the Supreme Court which had ordered his arrest and detention for the killing of a tribal leader in Kalinga-Apayao in 1987.

Interviewed by the CHRONICLE somewhere in the Cordilleras, Balweg said the High Court had no jurisdiction over the case because the killing was a "political issue."

"If pushed further if I have to go back to the mountain, I will," he said.

The court Tuesday [29 Aug] ordered the arrest of Balweg, head of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), and one of his aides for the killing of Daniel Ngaya-an, former chairman of the Cordillera Bondong Administration.

Ngaya-an, 56, was found dead after he was allegedly abducted by CPLA guerrillas manning a checkpoint in Pasil, Kalinga-Apayao, on Oct. 5, 1987. He was on his way home.

While emphasizing that he was not defying the court, Balweg insisted that the tribunal had no jurisdiction over the case.

"Our stand is that the Ngaya-an case is a political issue which should be settled through the customary law of the boding [peace pact] prevailing in the area," he said.

"As such," he added, "this should be understood within the ceasefire agreement and the spirit of the Mt. Data peace pact (signed) by President Aquino and the CPLA."

Later, a CPLA spokesman, identified only as Ka [comrade] Juliet, issued a statement that since the Ngayaan slaying was a Political issue, "the Philippine judiciary has no jurisdiction over the case."

The statement added that Balweg was not defying the High Court but that the appropriate body to handle the case was the Executive department.

"In a memorandum of agreement signed on Mt. Data between the Cordillera Bodong Association, through the CPLA, and the national Government, through the Armed Forces of the Philippines, a ceasefire and a tactical alliance had been forged between the two parties."

It said the agreement provided there would be no "hostile acts" between signatories and that if one violates it, the pact is broken.

Balweg's arrest and detention, as ordered by the Supreme Court, will be considered a hostile act, the statement said.

During the interview, Balweg kept insisting that the case was "politically tainted" and designed to "discredit me." He did not elaborate.

"Autonomy (of the Cordilleras) is the main issue here," he said, adding that, "There are forces out to derail the autonomy."

Adviser Warns Rebel Priest

HK0309050189 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] The government will declare CPLA [Cordillera People's Liberation Army] Chairman Conrado Balweg a renegade should he go back to the mountains to elude a Supreme Court order to arrest and detain him. This was bared yesterday by Presidential Adviser Rafael Iloilo. Iloilo shares the opinion of Justice Secretary Sedfrey

Ordenez about the claims of Balweg. He said that this matter could be settled through a dialogue.

Thailand

Thai Team Sent to U.S. To Halt Cigarette Trade

BK0809031389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
8 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] The Public Health Ministry will send a three-man delegation to the United States next week to persuade the US Trade Representative (USTR) to halt the campaign to open the Thai market to American cigarettes, one of the delegates said yesterday.

Democrat Surin Phitsuwan said the delegation will visit the United States "on behalf of Thai people who are against smoking" and will try to convince the USTR that "the free trade system should not be applied to the trade of addictive and harmful drugs". The USTR will start a public hearing on Aug 19 [date as published] on allegations that Thailand is an unfair trading partner and deserves trade retaliation. The US Cigarette Export Association has filed a petition with the USTR against Thailand's inaccessibility for American cigarettes.

Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan will lead the Thai officials to testify at the hearing in Washington.

The delegation includes Dr Hathai Chittanon, secretary of the Public Health Ministry's committee on smoking and Prof Dr Prakit Wathisathokkit, leader of the national anti-smoking project.

The Thais will also lobby for support from some US congressmen who are opposed to the American cigarette producers' attempt to "export death" to other countries by using trade pressures, Surin said.

He added that many US congressmen were calling for the exclusion of the cigarette industry from protection under the trade law.

Surin's delegation will present statistics about smoking-related diseases in Thailand.

Company To Purchase Soviet Hydrofoils

BK0809031589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
8 Sep 89 p 22

[By Sayan Phunchonghan]

[Excerpt] More than Bt [baht] 1 billion will be invested by Thai Intertransport Co Ltd on 11 Russian hydrofoils, to service the Bangkok-Phatthaya-Samui Island-Songkhla route, and the construction of two ports as well as plans for the largest shipyard in Asia at Laem Chabang.

Choetchai Phetcharapunta, managing director of Thai Intertransport Co Ltd and Thai Shipyard International Co Ltd, says Thailand will be the first Asian country to use the hydrofoils. The service, which will begin on October 19

with a hydrofoil leased on short-term, will require an overall investment of more than Bt700 million.

To implement the plan, a Soviet bank has offered Bt350 million to the company interest-free for the first two years. After that it will charge 7 percent interest on the remaining principal. Additionally, a local finance and securities company has offered a Bt100 million loan, while the remaining funds will come from the company.

Thai Intertransport plans to purchase two sea-going "Kolkhida" model hydrofoils from a Soviet export company, which will be delivered in December. They will cost Bt65 million each and will carry 155 passengers at a top speed of 65 km/h. Two other "Kolkhida" model hydrofoils will follow in April next year to complete the first consignment of four ships.

In the middle of next year, six "Voskhod" model hydrofoils with a passenger capacity of 74 will be handed over. The last vessel, the super Bt150 million "Olympia" model with 300 seats, will be delivered in 1991, said Choetchai.

Choetchai added that while Thai Intertransport is waiting for the first of the "Kolkhida" models it will lease temporarily a 280-seat "Cyclone" hydrofoil from the Soviet company to launch the service in October. The "Cyclone" will be making its world debut in Thailand.

He said the company decided not to buy the "Cyclone" because it is driven by engines similar to those used in airplanes and are therefore unfamiliar to the operator. However, if demand for the hydrofoil service goes beyond initial projections, then a decision will be made on whether to purchase the bigger craft. [passage omitted]

Quality Products Urged for Indochina, Burma

BK0809093589 Bangkok *THAI RAT* in Thai
7 Sep 89 p 3

[Editorial: "A Reminder in Laos' Request"]

[Text] When the major pharmaceutical producers in the United States exported their new medicines for sale at cheap prices in Third World countries, including Thailand, with the purpose of testing their products on human beings that were not Americans, Thailand was among the countries that screamed out to the world against such U.S. action. Eventually, the United States had to back down. The request by the deputy public health minister of Laos asking Thailand to check the quality of the medicines and food products sent to Laos since some of them are fake, expired, or sub-standard, is a very good reminder for Thailand.

Before other countries open full trade in Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Burma, Thailand, which has greater advantages, will have to step up its trade. It must try to push tens of thousands of Thai-made products for sale in every shop and every market in its neighboring countries. The Thai traders thus are trying to export their

products in every possible way, although sometimes inappropriately, to build up strong trade foundations.

Thai products have gained popularity for years even through illegal cross-border trade. The legalization of trade will certainly bring more positive results. However, the Lao deputy public health minister and the delegation visiting Thailand have urged Thailand to help suppress and control the fake medicines sent to the Lao market. They have found that many brands of tablets used to cure fevers, relieve aches and pains, tonics, and inoculations are adulterated or sub-standard. Some seasoning powders contain excessive borax. Lao authorities know the truth because they sent these goods for quality testing in Paris.

It should be noted that in the cross-border trade with our neighbors, many merchants only think in terms of money and not the quality of the goods. If this can happen to Laos, the same thing could also happen to Burma, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Even the brotherly Thai people who live in remote areas may face the same problem. It is a matter of paying good money for nothing.

Action by the government alone will never be able to resolve the whole problem. The medicine manufacturers and food producers must take the responsibility out of self-interest and the interest of the country as a whole. Many products are produced by Japanese manufacturers in Thailand. We must cooperate in preventing sub-standard goods from making their way into the foreign markets. If our neighboring countries have faith in the drugs and other goods made in Thailand, imagine how much and for how long Thailand will benefit.

Don't think that our neighbors will never know. They may do the same as Laos by sending the suspicious products to a superpower [as published] for quality testing. If most of the Thai products are found to be of low quality, we will undoubtedly and easily lose our major markets. This will provide a good opportunity for some other country, which could be our friend, to takeover these markets.

Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew To Visit 18-19 Sep

BK0609043389 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew will make a two-day visit here on September 18-19 during which he will hold informal talks on various political issues with his Thai counterpart and other government leaders.

Lee, who is invited here to give a special lecture at the National Defence College (NDC), will inform Thailand of Singapore's stance and purpose in offering to host some of the US military facilities. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

The minister also expected the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict to be another topic of the talk during an informal dinner to be hosted by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan on September 18.

"It will be a private dinner with not more than 10 people," said Sitthi, who will also be present at the working dinner.

He said Lee will give a speech at the NDC the next morning before attending a luncheon hosted by Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, director of the NDC, in honour of his trip here. The Singapore leader is scheduled to depart for Singapore in the afternoon.

But Sitthi added that Lee might have a round of golf with Chatchai if the guest decided to lengthen his stay here.

Lee's visit to Thailand is in response to an invitation of the NDC which sees the importance of ASEAN leaders giving a special lecture on the regional policies to its classes, said Sitthi.

Gen Chawalit has also personally invited the Singapore leader during a recent visit to Singapore, the minister said, adding that Premier Chatchai will soon extend an official invitation to Lee.

Missing Japanese Engineer Found Dead

OW0809104489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 8 KYODO—Police Friday found the body of a Japanese engineer who has been missing for three days after an attack on his car in southern Thailand.

Kazuhiro Takeda, 28, an employee of Tokyo-based Toyo Engineering Corp. was attacked Wednesday on a road near the seaside resort of Pattaya.

Column Proposes Replacement of Sihanouk

BK0209090689 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 2 Sep 89 p 5

[Column by Tamolo: "Solving the Cambodian Problem Thai Style"]

[Excerpts] The Paris conference on Cambodia ended without any success. There was no agreement among the Cambodian factions. This is what Thailand already guessed, even before the start of the meeting, because Thailand is an expert on Cambodia.

There are many points of disagreement among the Cambodian factions. The most important one concerns the setting up of an interim government. The Heng Samrin faction refused to let the Khmer Rouge take part in the government, but Prince Sihanouk, leader of the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia], insisted that the Khmer Rouge be part of it.

The conflict has brought the conference to a stalemate.

The Paris conference, anyway, accomplished laying the groundwork for future efforts to solve the Cambodian problem—all Cambodian factions have agreed to allow officials of the United Nations to observe the situation in Cambodia. [passage omitted]

We don't know how many more Cambodian people will be killed. They are an unfortunate people.

Naturally, the fighting in Cambodia will affect Thailand. There will be no security for the Thai people at the border. Thailand will have to shoulder the burden of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian refugees.

Thailand, which is hard hit by the Cambodian problem, must urge the United Nations and friendly countries to play a bigger role at the Thai-Cambodian border.

To sum up, the meetings in Jakarta and the Paris conference to solve the Cambodian problem have more benefited the Heng Samrin group than the CGDK. The world is paying more attention to the Heng Samrin faction whereas the image of the CGDK has weakened.

ASEAN, which supports the CGDK, must do its best to control the game and not to let the CGDK be robbed of its UN seat.

Prince Sihanouk's changing attitude was the factor that has weakened the CGDK. His most recent resignation as CGDK leader after the Paris conference has caused uneasiness for the countries which support CGDK.

His resignation, when it came too often, could result in a political collapse of CGDK.

I think that ASEAN should abandon Prince Sihanouk and find a new leader for the CGDK. This might better contribute to unity among the three CGDK factions.

Well, the problem is—where could we find a person to replace Prince Sihanouk.

This, however, can be left to the judgement of the three Khmer factions, and there is nothing wrong if they would want to take turn annually in assuming leadership of the CGDK. At least it is better than pinning their hope on the temperamental prince.

There is one way to achieve peace in Cambodia sooner, and that is by bribing Cambodian leaders with huge foreign aid which would make the Cambodian people of all factions busy with work instead of fighting.

The Cambodian people are now fighting because they do not know what else to do. Being soldiers is a guarantee that they will not starve to death.

Chawalit To Sign Agreement in Vientiane 26 Sep

BK0609035589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
6 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Acting armed forces chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut plans to leave for Vientiane on September

26 to sign a bilateral cooperation agreement with Laos, a senior military official said yesterday.

Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akkhanitbut said Gen Chawalit's delegation will return to Bangkok the same day.

Thai reporters will be allowed to accompany the team to cover the event, he said.

Khukrit Assesses Cambodian Situation, Resolution

BK0409144389 Bangkok TNA in English 0902 GMT
4 Sep 89

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 4 (OANA-TNA)—Former Prime Minister Maj-Gen [Major General] Khukrit Pramot viewed that the Khmer Rouge would finally become the leader of Kampuchea after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

During an interview at his residence Sunday, Khukrit said that the Kampuchean problem should be decided by Khmer people, even the fighting now, but the present problem was that the free world, especially the Western countries did not accept the fact that the crisis in Kampuchea was a unique situation. He said the liberal countries would like only to push the democracy system into that war-torn country.

Khukrit, an outspoken political veteran, said that each Khmer faction received support from different countries, for example, Phnom Penh regime was supported by Vietnam and U.S.S.R., the Khmer Rouge was backed by China and Prince Norodom Sihanouk was helped by the U.S. while Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KNPLF) had no real supporters.

Khukrit said should there be the general elections in Kampuchea now, the advantageous side would be Heng Samrin. Khukrit pointed out that Heng Samrin would win because of his longtime campaign and his status being the government of Phnom Penh.

The former premier said that if Heng Samrin won the election, the United Nations would finally recognise his faction while the Khmer Rouge, which would not accept the result, would turn into the jungle.

Khukrit said the free world would like to see independence, sovereignty and neutrality in Kampuchea. However, in Khukrit's view neutrality could not exist in Kampuchea when a faction become the head of the government, he cited the Khmer Rouge as an example, saying that if Khmer Rouge becomes the head of the government, it would support China. He said major Western countries should realise that their aim toward Kampuchea could not be applied in that country. Thus, they should allow the Khmer factions to decide their own future, Khukrit said.

At the same time, he warned that Thailand should keep its own house, and not allow even a shell to land at its soil.

Ministry Concerned Over MP Visits to Cambodia*BK0709022389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Sep 89 p 6*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is concerned that a planned trip by a group of MPs [members of Parliament] to Phnom Penh may further complicate the Cambodian peace process, deputy ministry spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun said yesterday.

The ministry is worried that the journey, made at the invitation of Phnom Penh, may cause other countries to think that Thailand is moving to recognise the Vietnamese-backed regime, he said.

"The ministry has no right to stop them from going. All it can do is raise concerns that the trip may complicate the ongoing attempt to find a settlement to the 10-year-old conflict," he said.

The MPs in question, most of them on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, say they're going as parliamentarians, not as members of the committee.

He also said members of the Committee led by MP Prasop Butsarakhom will visit Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines next week to seek closer relations among ASEAN members.

In Prachin Buri, a source said that Phnom Penh has sent artillery, mortars and tanks to reinforce the Cambodian border there in anticipation of heavy fighting caused by the failure of peace talks in Paris.

More bunkers have also been built in Thai border communities to prepare for cross-border shelling which has inflicted damage and casualties in the past.

Military intelligence says that Phnom Penh troops and resistance factions have been building up their arms supplies and large-scale clashes between the two are imminent, he said.

Thai provinces along the Cambodian border from Surin to Trat are on full alert.

The border was quiet yesterday because of heavy rain, but black market trading was active, as usual.

In Aranyaprathet, sources said that six Vietnamese troops yesterday crossed the border and surrendered to Thai authorities at Non Sao E village, 25 km south of there. The sources said the soldiers had been deployed in the Phnom Malai mountains, about a kilometre from the border in Cambodia.

The three unidentified men may choose to take refuge in Thailand rather than return home. Hanoi has said it will withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by September 26.

Earlier yesterday, about 100 Non Sao E villagers fled when they heard rumours that Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces would invade and plunder the village.

They later returned.

Early last month, Vietnamese troops based at Phnom Malai invaded nearby Phansuk village and robbed Thai villagers of chickens and other belongings.

Chatchai Backs Plan*BK0809023389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Sep 89 p 8*

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday voiced his approval for the House Military Affairs Committee to visit Cambodia to observe the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops this month.

Hanoi had not yet extended a formal invitation to Thailand to send a delegation to witness the pullout to take place on September 26, he said.

Earlier, Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman Dr Pratyathawi Tawethikun said that the House committee's visit to Cambodia would complicate the Cambodian peace process. He noted that the visit might cause a misunderstanding among other countries that Thailand recognises the Phnom Penh regime.

The Prime Minister said Thailand strongly supported the Vietnamese troops pullout. "If they actually withdraw, it will be good news," he added.

Asked when he will meet leaders of the four Cambodian factions in Bangkok in order to keep alive the peace process, Gen Chatchai said that the matter was secret.

"How can I tell you?" he retorted at reporters.

Task Force Set To Aid Cambodian Reconstruction*BK0809023989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Sep 89 p 2*

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] In preparation for the postwar reconstruction of Cambodia, Thailand has established an inter-agency government committee to lay the groundwork for a policy to assist the war-torn country.

The committee, which comprises 20 representatives from various government agencies, is designed to prepare a future role for Thailand in Cambodia's economic development, according to Kasit Phirom, director general of International Organizations Department.

In an interview with THE NATION, Kasit said the committee is being formulated with the hope that there will be a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Cabinet on Tuesday [5 Sep] approved the formation of the committee, which was proposed by the Foreign Ministry. The ministry had called a meeting on Aug 16 of over 10 government agencies to sound out their views on the issue.

Kasit, who headed the Thai delegation to a working committee at the Paris peace talks on Cambodia, said Thailand is formulating a reconstruction plan for Cambodia. "We are ready to mobilize assistance from all levels," he said.

Thailand will urge international organizations to provide financial and material assistance to Cambodia under the aid plan.

Increases are planned for the budget of the Thai Aid and the Food Aid programmes—the two assistance programmes designed to help severely underdeveloped countries—to prepare for future technical and professional training for Cambodians.

The Thai aid programme has been successful in providing know-how, both agricultural and technical, to countries in the Pacific, South Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The new committee is chaired by Kasemsamson Kasemsi, permanent secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the 19 other members will be chosen from various ministries and offices. Kasit will be the secretary of the panel.

The committee will study the findings of Paris committee that Kasit sat on—that worked on the resettlement of refugees and the economic reconstruction of Cambodia.

Kasit stressed that the repatriation and the reconstruction programmes would be carried out only after a comprehensive political solution. The first could be conducted during the term of an interim four-party government with the presence of a UN control mechanism to ensure the safety of refugees, he said, while the reconstruction could begin under a future elected government.

About 300,000 Cambodians currently live in camps along the Thai border and many of them have taken up vocational training. Kasit said the repatriation programme would require two stages: preparation and repatriation, which would take 15 months.

The preparation stage, which would take about 9 months, would include a census and registration of the refugees, data collection, and the preparation of repatriation routes and eventual resettlement sites.

The United Nations, Kasit said, is by its mandate supposed to carry out the implementation through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], which would take a leading role in cooperation with the Cambodian government and donor countries.

Thailand for its part would cooperate closely with UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the interim government of Cambodia in securing the success of the project.

Reconstruction would require first a rehabilitation period, that would take about a year and a half, to secure basic necessities in Cambodia, including transportation

and medical services, which could be implemented at the same time as refugee repatriation.

Prior to implementation of reconstruction, the United Nations would call a meeting of all donor countries and international financial agencies to work out medium and long term plans for the economic reconstruction of Cambodia, Kasit said.

Chatchai on Upcoming SRV Pullout From Cambodia

*BK0709142589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan this evening gave an interview to reporters about Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. Commenting on reports that the UN secretary general and various parties have been invited to witness the withdrawal, the prime minister said he did not know if the UN secretary general would go there himself to witness the pullout.

On whether Vietnam has invited Thai authorities to participate in witnessing the troop pullout, Chatchai said Vietnam has not yet made any contact, and he has only heard news reports about that.

Asked if our House Commission on Military Affairs would make a trip to Cambodia for that purpose, the Thai prime minister said he had been informed that they would. In reply to a question whether he agreed to our House commission's trip, Chatchai said it was a good idea. We support the withdrawal of military troops, and it is good news if the Vietnamese troop pullout will really take place.

Asked when he would meet the four Cambodian factions, the prime minister said it was a secret and he would not disclose it for the time being.

Parliament Member Calls Off Ousting Ministers

*BK0709013389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Sep 89 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Social Action Party [SAP] deputy leader Prayut Siriphanit agreed to call off his move to oust two Democrat Party Cabinet ministers following a meeting of key coalition leaders at the Prime Minister's residence last night.

Emerging from a one-hour meeting with leaders of SAP, the Democrat Party and Chat Thai, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan announced: "The problem is over."

Joining him at the meeting were SAP Leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, SAP Secretary-General Montri Phongphanit, Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun, Secretary General Sanan Khachonprasat, his deputy Charoen Khanthawong and Public Health Minister Chuan Likphai.

Also present were Chat Thai Secretary General Banhan Sinpacha as well as three SAP MPs [members of parliament]—Phayung Chamchong of Maha Sarakham, Sanit

Chathawong and Chatrri Phiriyakitphaibun of Ubon Ratchathani—who were reportedly implicated in the parliamentary bribe scandal.

The meeting was called by the Premier as Mr Prayut's threat to sponsor an ouster motion against Mr Chuan and Mr Charoen threatened to gain momentum yesterday when Opposition parties announced they would join the move.

Gen Chatchai, talking to reporters after the meeting, described the conflict as a misunderstanding caused by persons outside the coalition.

He said no person in his coalition had ever directly accused any person of demanding a bribe.

"Khun Charoen has never made any direct reference to any person. I don't understand why it has turned out this way," Gen Chatchai said.

He said all parties involved in the row had cleared up the issue and the matter shall now be put to rest.

"The problem is over. There will be no problem from Khun Prayut. No problem. I say no problem and there will be no problem," the Premier said.

ACM Sitthi, who was also present at the post-meeting press conference, reaffirmed that Mr Prayut had agreed to call off his move to call an urgent motion under Article 82 of the Constitution to oust Mr Chuan and Mr Charoen.

The two ministers had claimed certain coalition MPs had demanded a bribe of five million baht in exchange for their support for Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat during the July 19 no-confidence debate.

The deputy SAP leader charged that the two ministers' allegations not only damaged the three MPs whose names were later implicated in the scandal, but also the Parliament and all MPs.

Mr Sanit and Mr Phayung said they were satisfied with the outcome of the meeting and also agreed to put the matter to rest.

They also denied the conflict had been settled through a quid-pro-quo agreement.

"I personally want to request a bonus from the Prime Minister. But I dare not do so because I am afraid that he will kick me," Mr Sanit said jokingly.

Talking to reporters at Parliament later, Mr Prayut said he was satisfied with the outcome of the meeting and had decided to stop pursuing the ouster move.

"I proposed at a recent meeting of the Government-Parliament Coordination Committee that the Prime Minister and senior coalition leaders sit together and talk the problem over.

"I have already been informed by the party leader (ACM Sitthi Sawetsila) and the secretary-general (Communications Minister Montri Phongphanit) that the meeting achieved a satisfactory result. I've never wanted to create problems or to destabilise the Government. I, therefore, will stop it here," Mr Prayut said.

"I can guarantee that as far as I and other SAP MPs are concerned, the problem now is over. There will be no motion from SAP but I can't say this for others," the Maha Sarakham MP said.

Mr Prayut yesterday afternoon was summoned to a one-hour meeting with ACM Sitthi, Mr Montri and Deputy SAP Leader Phong Sarasin in Deputy house Speaker Thana Mettarikanon's office.

Details of the meeting were not made public, however.

Parliament sources said Mr Prayut earlier in the day had drawn up the urgent motion and had obtained several party MP's signatures to support it.

Prachakon Thai Party Leader Samak Suntharawet said then that he had been informed by Solidarity Party MP Piyanat Watcharaphon that Mr Prayut would submit the motion to the Parliament today once the SAP MPs obtained enough signatures.

He said his Prachakon Thai Party had mustered 29 signatures and would give them to Mr Prayut along with those from the Solidarity and Puangchon Chaothai parties.

Mr Samak said last night he was surprised that the parties concerned in the conflict had been able to settle the problem so easily.

"I am very surprised that the problem can be settled only after just a single meal (at the MP's residence). Why was it so fast? Are there any shady agreements behind it?" Mr Samak asked.

He said he would consult with the Solidarity Party to decide whether the Opposition would pursue the ouster move now that the SAP had decided to drop it.

Opposition MP's Direct 'Attacks' at Budget Bill

BK0709042389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
7 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] Opposition MPs [members of Parliament] mounted lacklustre attacks on the 1990 Budget Bill in its second reading overshadowed by the intra-coalition wrangling yesterday.

A large number of MPs were absent from the dull session as everybody's attention was focused at peace talks held at the prime minister's residence in the evening between the Democrat Party and a government faction seeking to oust two Democrat ministers.

Yesterday was the first day of an extraordinary parliamentary session to discuss the Budget Bill which sought a Baht 335 billion budget for the fiscal 1990.

An ad hoc House committee set up to scrutinize the bill has trimmed almost Baht 5 billion from the proposed Baht 335 billion budget.

Opposition MPs directed their attacks at the Defence Ministry's Baht 52 billion budget which was trimmed by only Baht 9.6 million by the House committee. The MPs said the huge allocation was not reasonable because the security situation in this region has significantly improved.

The oppositionists also criticized the proposed Baht 502 million "secret fund" which was left intact by the House committee.

They said the military's secret fund should have been turned to be a "fund for poor farmers".

Chat Thai MP Piya Angkinan, a member of the ad hoc committee, replied that the secret fund was still necessary because many security problems remained to be solved.

The House committee slashed Baht 1.4 billion off from the Baht 8.6 billion proposed for state enterprises, the biggest cut this year. Economists have criticized the proposed Baht 8.6 billion subsidy as too high.

The Budget Bill passed the first reading in June with 94 opposition MPs voting against it.

Attacking the Baht 81 billion budget for investment promotion, Prachakon Thai leader Samak Suntharawat said certain ministers have barred foreign investors from Thailand for fear that their own businesses would be affected by the foreign investment.

"Most major projects nowadays are owned by ministers," Samak said.

Prachakon Thai MP Chuti Krairoek criticized the Finance Ministry for failing to get rid of smuggled foreign cigarettes and liquors which he said have caused huge losses of revenues.

Solidarity MP Bunlong Thakhamfu called on the Counter Corruption Commission to investigate alleged irregularities at the Customs Department. "Now customs officials are getting richer and richer but the government's incomes (from customs taxes) do not increase much," he said.

Many MPs took the Agriculture Ministry to task in connection with its forest restoration projects, which they said have affected a large number of villagers.

Chatchai Interviews on Country's Progress, Future
BK0609133189 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
5 Sep 89 pp 3, 4

[*"Minutes of a Conversation"* by Motkhanfai—all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Having spent some 396 days in the prime minister's seat, the democratic, good natured, "no problem"

former cavalry officer and politician named General Chatchai Chunhawan has revealed his thoughts on national administration, which are full of schemes and based on his intention of turning Thailand into a small political and economic superpower.

So that readers could rate our 17th prime minister and figure out how long he should remain in his present seat, we met the prime minister in a suite on the 4th floor of the Ambassador Hotel on a night filled with traffic chaos. He was dressed in a dark gray suit with a striking neck tie. Having just gone to two wedding ceremonies earlier that evening, he greeted us casually, in a good mood, his voice drowning out the relay of the Singapore-Thailand soccer match from Malaysia.

After two glasses of cognac, Gen Chatchai began talking to us about how proud he was of his successful administration over the past year.

"I am very proud to be able to preserve the democratic system and open up government Parliament all the way down to the people throughout the country."

Next is solving the unemployment problem. The government has been able to create so many jobs that unemployment virtually does not exist anymore. Employers and employees have cooperated with each other because exports are doing well. Now, the problem is people being too selective about the jobs that are available.

In our agriculture-based country, we have been able to help farmers. This is the first year that farmers could dictate the rice price. "I once said that one day district officers will have to bow to welcome farmers when they come to the district seat. That day is not far away."

The prime minister, whose tastes in dressing, drinking, and eating are exquisite, made assurances that Thailand's economy will prosper for 3 more years.

As Japanese and Chinese food was served, Gen Chatchai told an interesting story. He said the UN delegation that just visited Thailand showed great interest in the contact we had with Hun Sen after supporting the three Cambodian factions for some time. That contact made it possible for the delegation to go and observe the situation in Cambodia as far as that country's capital. "I contacted Hun Sen, whose government controls the capital, and it made it possible for you people to be able to observe the situation with your own eyes."

All of this is a benefit from the contact with Hun Sen, which was criticized by many people in the beginning. It amounts to opening the door to trade with Cambodia and other Indochinese countries.

"We must seek partners in export, which will be Japan, Australia, and the United States. If the Hun Sen government is recognized, a technology college will be set up there.... We must hurry and get there first in order to minimize the investment costs. And Japan, Australia, and the United States must have access at the same time as us."

"It is a pleasure that U.S. President George Bush will grant 1 full hour especially to me after hosting a lunch for me, according to my itinerary on 16 November."

Maybe the president can review the formula used for relieving political tension with Gen Chatchai, the no problem prime minister, taking into account the latter's witty statement which says "in politics, one must be able to hear what others say, but must be far enough away to avoid their kicks."

Continuing on the national administration's success, the prime minister, who managed to completely stop his cigarette and cigar smoking, said Nong Khai Province will become an important target.

"I am proud to be able to make hundreds of thousands of people wealthy from land speculation. The price of land in Khorat on Khorat-Pak Thong Chai Highway 304 and Khorat-Sattahip Highway 331 has skyrocketed to 1 million baht a rai.

People in the rural areas have become more prosperous, as evidenced by the number of pickup trucks and big trucks. They are buying them as status symbols, thus causing a shortage of trucks. I am having people encourage them to put their trucks to good use. This will cause our economy to flow well.

The next big problem, which no Bangkok citizen can avoid, is traffic congestion.

"The problem can not be allowed to continue. I have issued a policy on it. We must build elevated roads above the canals, starting with the Saensap-Phadung Krungkasem route and on to Thewet. Next, the railway will be elevated, allowing the private sector to invest in land nearby. The next important step is to move all government offices out of Bangkok to the outlying provinces, such as Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, and Nakhon Chaisi. The main thing is to build another water plant. Another important thing that must not be ignored is making all Bangkok schools equal in terms of standards in order to avoid students having to travel far from where their parents work.

The unemployment problem no longer exists, there is only a problem of a shortage of workers because we have exported so many workers. Now we have to think about raising the skill level of the work force.

"I asked Chiu [General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, army commander and acting supreme commander] to send army cadets to work in the oil field in Fang District. They can then work in the petrochemical plant after graduation."

Before dessert was served, Gen Chatchai talked about a major project his government has initiated, the southern seaboard project.

He said the Gulf of Thailand is the only exit point for Thai exports. As exports are now worth thousands of billions of baht and are increasing, we must find a new

exit for them in Krabi. The Krabi port will facilitate trade with Burma, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, eastern Africa, the Middle East, and through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean Sea. There will be a four-lane highway from Bangkok to Krabi and to Khanom.

People can forget about digging a canal through the Kra Isthmus. People who talk about that want to travel abroad.

On the sugar issue, the prime minister asked an interesting question. He asked why 55 million people have to come to the aid of 100,000 or so people by buying sugar at 13-14 baht a kilo; the price of sugar abroad is only 4 baht a kilo.

We discussed the policy on sugar mills. In principle, they are to be relocated in areas where there is plenty of sugarcane, and they will not be allowed to expand.

On the appointment of a new permanent secretary of the interior ministry—which has dragged on for some time—the prime minister explained that the post is very important and requires thorough consideration.

"People are saying it concerns a rivalry between black singha [lion] and red singha [Chulalongkon and Thammasat University social science graduates], but I cheer plain Singha [brand name of a Thai beer]

Now we reached an important topic as the prime minister talked about the important military officer, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

He said: "As long as I am prime minister, I want Chiu as army commander because we have known each other since boyhood when we both stayed at Burapha Palace. Moreover, the military has helped us on many issues, such as the Green Isan [northeast] project.

I am lucky that I get along well with the military.... I want Chiu to stay because the Indochinese problem has not yet been resolved. He can enter politics after the problem ends.

I say here that I want Chiu to help relieve the burden of the defense minister post. Holding two positions as I do is burdensome because the defense minister's power is so great and there are a lot of papers to sign. Chiu tried to retire but I stopped him. His holding two positions will remain unchanged.

I do not meddle at all in the military reshuffle list; I will sign whatever is submitted to me.

Back to political topics once more, the prime minister expressed surprise about no-confidence motion voting. He said only no-confidence votes should matter, there is no need to count confidence votes. He said he is trying to rectify this matter.

On the election for Bangkok Metropolitan Administration governor, the prime minister said the Chat Thai party will not field a candidate for election to the

governor's post "because we are a big party with emphasis on the regional areas. It could also risk a conflict with the other coalition parties. In fact, the governor should be appointed, because the people will suffer if the elected governor happens to be a rival of the interior minister or the government. The mayor of Phatthaya should also be an appointed post."

This concludes the casual conversation with the 69-year-old prime minister, who is full of ideas, whose deep knowledge enables him to interpret games well, and whose appearance matches that of a former cavalry officer and experienced politician. It is up to readers to consider how many points the Thai people will give him and how much longer he will hold the seat that he has held for 396 days already.

General Sunthon Critical of House Defense Cuts

BK0709025989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
7 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] A senior military official yesterday hit out at the House committee scrutinizing the budget bill for "across the board cuts" to appropriations earmarked for procurement of new weapons.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Sunthon Khongsomphon said he was frustrated that the House committee increased the development funds for MPs [members of parliament] from Baht3.5 million each to Baht4 million while cutting back on the defence budget.

The House yesterday began an extraordinary session to deliberate on the second and third readings of the budget bill for the 1990 fiscal year.

"Don't blame us when the crunch comes and we cannot defend our territorial integrity and national sovereignty," Gen Sunthon said, refusing to reveal the details of the cuts.

He said the military could do nothing but complain against the cuts, as it is the responsibility of MPs to allocate budgets to government agencies.

"They have the say on the issue and, therefore, they will naturally protect their interests," he said, referring to the increase in the development funds, which are allotted for MPs to spend in their constituencies.

He said at least four years are needed for preparations to procure arms and train personnel for the new weaponry.

Although the security situation appears stable these days, the armed forces must be prepared for the sudden appearance of external aggression, he said, adding that the military needs more weaponry to meet future defence requirements.

"It's as if we are being told to be prepared to fight a war tomorrow. I don't want to comment on the problem, but as armed forces chief of staff, I am responsible for procuring weapons for all three armed forces," he said.

Commenting on the recent Cabinet approval for the armed forces to purchase 25 Bell-212 helicopters, Gen Sunthon said the gunships would be part of the third rotor aircraft fleet, set up under the Army Aviation Centre.

He said the Cabinet approval came eight years after the fleet was formed.

The Army Aviation Centre still needs eight more helicopter gunships for the fleet, he said.

Defending the procurement plan against criticism, Gen Sunthon said the helicopters were the latest Bell models, and already used by the Royal Thai Air Force and the Navy.

No Need To Replace Anti-Communist Act Seen

BK0209093889 Bangkok *NAEO NA* in Thai
2 Sep 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Government's Responsibility"]

[Text] Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command's Information Office, said that the military responds positively to the proposal to scrap the Anti-Communist Act. It is not in the interests of our democracy to keep the act, and, as the situation has greatly changed, the Anti-Communist Act can hamper our economic expansion, especially in regards to relations with the communist countries.

Lt Gen Narudon however admitted that threats to national security still persist, but they are not limited to only threats from terrorism. There are many other factors, including economic crimes, graft and corruption, forest destruction and subversive activities aimed at political gains.

We welcome his statement which reflects openmindedness and good intentions. We have come to realize that the problem of national security is still not trustworthy. Moreover we cannot solely depend on the military in the past because the factors of problems as well as the power have shifted to civilian politicians.

It is the government's direct responsibility to safeguard national security. No other people but the government has the power to suppress graft and corruption, acts of subversion and efforts to create disturbances by selfish people whose aim is political advancement.

In this connection, the government should opt for the most appropriate solution. There should be no introduction of a new security act if the government plans to get rid of the Anti-Communist Act. All groups of people will equally be subjected to the criminal code. If there are problems involving law enforcers, such as inefficiency of policemen or policemen acting as saboteurs to national security themselves, the government should deal with the individual cases strongly. Soldiers and administrative officials could be appointed as members in the investigation teams on a case by case basis.

A law giving power to a particular group of people is like a double-edged sword. It will spoil the process of justice. The criminal code deals with all kinds of offenses, including offenses against the monarch and the monarchy which is the country's highest institution.

Daily Rebuts Army Critics

BK0509095289 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai
5 Sep 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Security Law"]

[Text] A senior army official, Army Secretary Major General Anuson Kritsanaserani, has criticized the press, denying as untrue the press report that Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut had sent a message to Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan encouraging him to consider enactment of a national security law to replace the Anti-Communist Act. He also threatened the press with legal measures and withdrawal of cooperation.

We feel that Maj Gen Anuson's statement is inappropriate. This is because he himself agreed that the message was sent, the only difference being it was sent in line with Gen Chawalit's position as deputy director for suppression and prevention of communist activities. The press was also correct in that the content of the message had to do with replacing the Anti-Communist Act with a new security law to be prepared by the government.

The point of the press report does not concern who proposed what to whom but concerns the impact of the law change on the people, as well as the future direction of the country.

We believe that every Thai citizen wants to know the real reason [for the new law] and feels it should be discussed openly. For this reason, it is useless to retaliate against the press. There will be no real difference in the characteristics of the Anti-Communist Act and a new security law. No one can avoid sharing responsibility over the matter. If the military wants to react on the matter, its reaction should be positive. That is, it should explain the rationale for and benefits of its proposal to the general public, thus demonstrating its determination to work constructively in support of the government's policies.

As far as we are concerned, we reiterate that once the Anti-Communist Act is abrogated, it should not be replaced by a new national security law. The criminal law should be put to use. If there are loopholes in the criminal law, they should be amended, and regulations on legal procedures should be updated.

The Anti-Communist Act has been a factor contributing to the growth of the communists. It is a special law that is double-edged. Reasons and justice must be used to fight the communists; suppression by force will never work. The military should be open-minded and listen to ideas of other people on this matter.

Army Radio Counters Suspicious

BK0809134389 Bangkok First Army Division Radio
in Thai 2300 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Sayamanusati" feature]

[Excerpts] Good morning, dear listeners. The army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, in his capacity as deputy director of the Communist Prevention and Suppression Command [CPSC], presented to General Chatchai Chunhawan, in his capacity as CPSC director, a memo proposing that the Anticommunist Act be abrogated and a new national security act be drafted to replace it. This news has stirred up widespread criticism. Some people are afraid that the army may take responsibility for drafting the act in order to give excessive power to the military in contradiction of the democratic system.

The program has taken this into account. It feels that the suspicion and concern expressed are based on a misunderstanding due to incorrect information. This misunderstanding could develop into a serious problem for the country. We would therefore like to present to listeners today an article: Do Not Create a Misunderstanding That Is Poisonous to the Country.

Army Secretary Major General Anuson Kritsanaserani held a press conference on this issue and denied as utterly groundless the claim by some newspapers that the army, through the army commander in chief, proposed a draft of the security bill through the prime minister's secretary general for the cabinet to approve in principle. That press report has caused confusion and misunderstanding among the people, and has damaged the army.

The army secretary explained that Army Commander and Acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, in his capacity as CPSC deputy director, proposed the principles of the security act to General Chatchai Chunhawan, who is director of the command, for study. That means, if he approves of the idea, Gen Chatchai can forward it to concerned agencies to work on. The army, or the army commander himself, has no duty nor intention of pushing for the issue. Everyone in the army is performing his duties out of respect for the rules and regulations of a democratic society.

The army secretary said that the Army Secretariat had received full cooperation from the mass media, which always checked for accuracy before making reports. Nevertheless, some newspapers have not cooperated, and have made inaccurate reports. They have referred to sources to make their reports look more credible, and have even had some experts comment on those inaccurate comments in order to create conflicting opinions. Such news reports are to be reproached. When asked in what way the report was inaccurate, the army secretary said it was inaccurate because it said the army commander was pushing for the proposed act to be taken up by Parliament without going through agencies concerned, which is not true.

Dear listeners, it is this point of inaccuracy that has caused a misunderstanding and created waves of fear and general outbursts. It is therefore necessary to give an explanation and correct the misunderstanding. [passage omitted]

There has been a misunderstanding—or a pretended misunderstanding, one never knows—and criticism that the army chief is trying to push for a law without going through the legal procedures for enactment of a law under the democratic system because he wished to grab all the power for the military. How could this be so? How can the army chief do such a thing? These outbursts only create confusion and damage the army.

The army chief only proposed the idea to his superior, Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, CPSC director, in order to get his opinion. Once the proposal was made, Gen Chawalit's duty was done. The rest is up to his superior—whether to forward it to agencies concerned for action or to drop the matter if he does not like the idea. The issue is up to the CPSC director. If he does not like it, the case is closed. This is normal and should not cause concern for anyone. We have the House of Representatives, and all draft bills must be studied by Parliament. It is impossible for any of them to be pushed through for enactment without going through Parliament. You can rest assured. Too much concern about this matter could create more misunderstandings, and further suspicions could become factors for more misunderstandings. [passage omitted]

Marines Press for First Tank Battalion, Artillery

BK0309032089 Bangkok THE NATION in English
3 Sep 89 pp 1-2

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy (RTN) is pushing for its first-ever tank battalion and an additional artillery force as part of a multi-million-baht integrated sea, land and air defence system to protect the Eastern Seaboard industrial zone, military sources told THE NATION yesterday.

Under the Baht 1,000-million project, 30 light tanks and 25-30 highly-mobile artillery pieces would be purchased next fiscal year for the newly-created marine division, under the Royal Navy Marine Corps, said the sources who asked not to be named.

The plan will be launched on schedule if the government approves the recently-rewritten blueprint calling for the establishment of the integrated defence system for the important economic zone, the sources said.

RTN Chief of Staff Admiral Sawek Thatthong told THE NATION the navy has increased the realization time for the entire defence system from five years to seven years and trimmed the estimated cost from Baht 12,000 million to 10,000 [million] at the request of the Finance Ministry.

"I am convinced that the adjusted project will be worth the investment," the navy chief of staff said. He said he expected no objection to the scaled-down defence scheme.

Acting on advice from the Finance Ministry, the Cabinet recently referred the scheme back to the RTN saying the country's current financial situation was not able to afford such a huge budget for the defence scheme.

The plan to form the first tank battalion and another artillery battalion is aimed at turning the Royal Thai Marine Corps into a versatile force, capable of not only conducting amphibious battles but also ground and special warfare, the sources said.

The plan calls for a marine corps that is self-reliant with back-up forces under its direct command so it could wage a battle independently.

The tank battalion would be the first for the RTN while the new artillery battalion would strengthen the existing artillery capability of the marine corps, the sources said.

The tanks to be bought under the plan must weigh no more than 25 tonnes while the artillery pieces will have a firing range of between 130-155 mm.

"The military hardware must be light enough to be transported on amphibious vehicles," said one source.

The sources said the Defence Council, chaired by Defence Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, recently approved in principle the plan to form the two battalions for the marine division.

The Defence Ministry endorsed the formation of the marine division on April 1 under the marine corps which will be shortly upgraded to become a command equivalent to a regional army.

Vietnam

No Response Received to Monitoring Invitation

BK0809002089 Hong Kong AFP in English 2039 GMT
7 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 7 (AFP)—Hanoi said Thursday that no country or organization had yet replied to an invitation from Vietnam to monitor its troop withdrawal from Cambodia scheduled for September 21-26.

"If someone is sincerely interested in the problem, they will come," Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Ho The Lan said, adding that Hanoi's offer to monitor the pullout "was general and not addressed to any country in particular."

But Western diplomats here said the Foreign Ministry had recently approached representatives of several non-communist countries, particularly those with close economic ties to Hanoi, and asked some of them to observe the withdrawal.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 to topple the Khmer Rouge from power and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

The Paris conference on the Cambodian problem which ended in late August without resolution was unable to agree on an international control mechanism to oversee the withdrawal by the United Nations.

Vietnam on Tuesday, in a statement announcing the conditions of the pullout, reiterated that it would welcome "representatives of all countries and international organizations."

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry currently has received 350 requests for entry visas from the international press, with the most requests coming from Japanese journalists.

The Vietnamese withdrawal will take place by land and water routes. Troops and materials will leave Cambodia from five points, including four located some 150 kilometers (95 miles) south and east of Phnom Penh.

The fifth point is in northern Cambodia, about 350 kilometers (220 miles) from the capital and bordering Vietnam's high plateau region, where diplomats said access to foreigners would be restricted because of large troop movements.

Attack Said Expected After Troop Withdrawal

BK0809131289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 8 Sep 89

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 8 (AFP)—Vietnam does not expect a Khmer Rouge attack on its troops during their September 21-26 retreat from Cambodia, but believes the resistance faction will attack the country's northwest after the pullout, military sources said Friday. Khmer Rouge fighters have recently received shipments of heavy arms from China and are expected to launch attacks on towns in the northwest at the end of the month, they said.

"Pol Pot wants to avoid us," a senior officer said, referring to the former Khmer Rouge leader thought to still wield great influence in the guerrilla faction. "He will launch his attacks only after we leave," the officer said, adding that China had increased supplies in the past few weeks and had "delivered heavy artillery via Thailand." China is the Khmer Rouge's main military backer. "The Chinese have not changed their policy and continue to support Pol Pot actively," the officer said.

"It is easy for China to deliver arms to the Thai border but it would be a different matter to get them into Cambodia's interior," he added. According to Western diplomats here, the arms were probably delivered shortly before the international conference in Paris on Cambodia at the beginning of August, or even as the conference was under way. The conference lasted almost a

month without reaching a solution to the Cambodian problem or agreeing if U.N. forces should help monitor Vietnam's withdrawal.

According to the Vietnamese military, the towns most threatened by the Khmer Rouge are Battambang and Siem Reap, provincial capitals about 250 kilometers (155 miles) northwest of Phnom Penh, and Koh Kong on the Thai border, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) to the west.

The Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of several hundred thousand of their compatriots between 1975 and 1979, were overthrown by Hanoi's troops almost 11 years ago. Western diplomats and informed Vietnamese sources said they believed the Khmer Rouge would likely attack Battambang and turn it into their headquarters.

"The Phnom Penh government has concentrated its forces near Battambang" for a possible offensive, Vietnamese military sources said, adding that the Khmer Rouge "would have problems concentrating their units around the town as they are too spread out. It would be very difficult for them to group together 2,000 to 3,000 soldiers. They could attack but could not occupy the town permanently," they said.

Phnom Penh's forces "will be on the defensive in most cases but will attack every time Pol Pot gets close to occupying a position," the sources added.

Diplomats said here Friday that the Paris conference had only managed to "prolong a civil war in Cambodia." The conference brought together all the warring Cambodian factions, the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—and the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian nations—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Vietnamese military officers said Cambodia "is heading for two to three years of guerrilla war if China does not cut its military aid to Pol Pot loyalists and if Thailand continues to allow the Khmer Rouge to operate from its territory."

Hanoi has announced that there would be no Vietnamese troops left in Cambodia by September 27 and that its remaining 26,000 infantry troops would be repatriated between September 21 and 26. It says that 24,000 "volunteers" were sent home between May and July. The majority of returning troops had been demobilised upon arrival in Vietnam, official sources said.

Western Donors Demand Ouster of Khmer Rouge

BK0709080489 Hanoi VNA in English 0652 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 7—At a recent meeting in Brussels, various Western aid donor organizations

demanded the removal of the Khmer Rouge from the tripartite coalition which is holding the Cambodia seat at the United Nations.

According to foreign sources, these organizations are worrying about the possibility of the Khmer Rouge returning to power in Cambodia, and call on Western countries' leaders to take the lead in an effort for ousting the Khmer Rouge from the Cambodia seat at the United Nations. They are quoted as noting that although the tripartite coalition has Prince Norodom Sihanouk at the chair, the Khmer Rouge actually holds the sway.

Le Duc Anh Welcomes Cambodian Delegation

BK0809055189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Report on a speech by SRV Defense Minister Le Duc Anh at 6 September Ceremony to welcome Cambodian Counterpart Tie Banh-led delegation]

[Text] As reported earlier, on 6 September 1989, the Cambodian party, State, Army and front delegation led by Senior General Tie Banh, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister, arrived in Hanoi to pay a friendly visit to Vietnam and to thank the Vietnamese people before the last units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army return home after fulfilling their international duty in Cambodia.

The delegation was warmly received by Senior General Le Duc Anh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and defense minister, and many other high-ranking cadres. At this solemn welcoming ceremony, Senior General Le Duc Anh said:

[Begin Le Duc Anh recording] Dear Cambodian comrades, dear comrades and friends: This autumn, the Vietnamese people and troops are elatedly commemorating the 44th anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September national day. At the same time, they are also commemorating the 20th anniversary of the implementation of President Ho Chi Minh's Testament. The sixth party Central Committee's Seventh Plenum recently successfully concluded. It asserted the everlasting objectives of the party and the Vietnamese people which are to successfully build socialism, firmly defend the socialist Vietnam fatherland, protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism and positively contribute to the movement of world peace and revolution.

At this important juncture, the Vietnamese people and troops are very elated and moved to welcome the Cambodian party, State, Army and front delegation led by Senior General Tie Banh, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister of Cambodia, to visit Vietnam. The delegation set foot in our country when the high-ranking, party-state delegation of Cambodia led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of

the KPRP, and chairman of the Cambodian Council of State, has just successfully concluded its official visit to Vietnam. This asserts all the more clearly that nothing can break up the solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam and among Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. This is the invincible strength that creates conditions for the people in each individual country in particular, and of the three countries as a whole, to go straight forward in the struggle to preserve their independence and freedom, and to build a plentiful and happy life in their beloved countries. Allow me to represent the party, government, people and army of Vietnam to wish Senior General Tie Banh and members of his delegation good health and fine success during their stay in Vietnam. [applause] [end Le Duc Anh recording]

Then, Senior General Le Duc Anh asserted the long-standing traditions of militant solidarity between Vietnamese and Cambodian armies and peoples, and among Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. This close solidarity created the strength that helped win the glorious victories over French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, and protect the independence and freedom of each individual nation. However the genocidal, Pol Pot regime has betrayed, and runs counter to, the interests of the Cambodian people and the three Indochinese countries as a whole. It perpetrated the horrendous genocide against the Cambodian nation and launched a frenzied war against Vietnam.

Implementing an order of the Vietnamese party and Government, and responding to an appeal of the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese Army units along the southwestern border simultaneously counterattacked and recovered the territory grabbed by the Pol Pot clique. At the same time, in coordination with the Cambodian people and troops, they have liberated all of Cambodia from the genocidal disaster. Over the past 10 years or more, with the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese Army and people, and together with other fraternal and friendly countries, the Cambodian troops and people have firmly defended their revolutionary gains. Comrade Le Duc Anh continued:

[Begin Le Duc Anh recording] In the past few historic days of August, the Sixth CPV Central Committee has concluded its Seventh Plenum. The plenum profoundly analyzed the international and regional situation, and noted that the imperialists and international reactionaries are attacking the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, and the democratic and progressive movement in the world with their frenzied acts and insidious schemes. Taking advantage of mankind's aspirations for peace, they have carried out, and are carrying out, perfidious maneuvers of peaceful developments toward their orbit. As a result, more than ever before, at this complex juncture, communists and the world people must raise even higher their vigilance, and strengthen their solidarity to defeat all cruel schemes of imperialism and international reactionaries.

Loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese communists and people resolve to perseveringly follow the socialist path opened by the October revolution on great Lenin's territory, and to constantly strengthen the relations of solidarity with the Cambodian and Lao peoples, with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and with all the democratic and progressive forces in the world to help frustrate all the plots of imperialism and international reactionary forces.

That Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have closely united, fought together, and won victories for joint and individual independence and freedom has always provoked deep fear in the enemies of all hues. As a result, the divisive plot to break up the solidarity bloc among the three countries remains their everlasting objective. The history of the three countries' revolutionary struggle has demonstrated eloquently that no enemy can break up their long-standing, special solidarity, by which they have together defeated major imperialists, and are even now jointly defending their individual independence and freedom in order to keep the ancient tree of solidarity ever green and everlasting.

The Vietnamese party, Government and people, and their Army unswervingly and wholeheartedly support the shining just cause and stand of the Cambodian party, Government, people and Army to build a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia, and strictly respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam scrupulously implements the pledge between the two states of Cambodia and Vietnam to withdraw totally the last troops from Cambodia on 26 September. At present, there still is an outstanding fact that the Democratic Kampuchea government—that is actually the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique—still retains its UN seat and is still living on Thai territory. This fact has smeared the noble goal of this international organization, has insulted the souls of millions of Cambodians barbarously massacred by the cruel clique, and is rubbing salt into the wounds of millions of Cambodian households which had relatives killed thereby. This fact has also encouraged the genocidal clique to continue killing wantonly the innocent people on Cambodian territory and in the various refugee camps under its control on Thai territory.

Whoever still supports and breathes life into the genocidal clique bearing the name of Democratic Kampuchea has encouraged not merely a civil war but mainly the continuation of a policy to kill the innocent Cambodian people. This is an undeniable crime. We therefore resolve to support the stance of the State of Cambodia concerning the permanent elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime from the political life of Cambodia, and request the relevant countries not to give weapons and finances to that regime, nor to foster it on their territory, in opposition to the Cambodian people. A nation that has courageously struggled against the genocidal Pol Pot regime and force to restore and develop the glorious

Angkor civilization over the past 10 years or more, certainly will not let the genocidal danger return once more to its beautiful country. A nation that perseveringly follows the line of peace and national reconciliation, and enjoys independence, neutrality and nonalignment like Cambodia does, will certainly be supported by all progressive peoples. The Cambodian people will certainly be victors and will make their lives ever more abundant and happy. May the special, close solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia, and between Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos live forever ! [applause]

Once again, I would like to wish Comrade Senior General Tie Banh and the distinguished Cambodian guests good health. [applause] [end recording]

PRC President, Others Send Greetings

BK0809030889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] On the occasion of our country's 44th National Day, the party and state leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic, the CSSR, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the DPRK, and the president of the PRC have sent messages of greetings to our party and state leaders.

National Day Meeting Speeches Reported

BK0109135989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Report on 1 September Hanoi Meeting To Mark 44th August Revolution and 2 September National Day]

[Text] This afternoon, 1 September, in the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi, the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee held a solemn meeting to commemorate the 44th anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day. Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other leaders of our party and state, labor heroes and armed forces' heroes. Also attending the meeting were representatives of committees, sectors, agencies, and organizations at the central level and in Hanoi; the armed forces; large numbers of representatives of people of all strata in the capital; and representatives of embassies and diplomatic corps in Hanoi. Correspondents of both domestic and foreign news agencies, the press, radios and televisions were also on hand.

The meeting started at 1500 sharp. After the army band played the national anthem, Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered an opening speech. He said:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] Dear presidium members, dear international guests, dear comrades and friends: Today, we meet in the Ba Dinh conference hall to commemorate solemnly together with our compatriots and soldiers throughout the country the 44th anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day, our Vietnamese people's glorious historic day. On behalf of the presidium, I declare the opening of the meeting. [end recording]

Following the opening speech by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh delivered an important speech.

Beginning the speech, the comrade general secretary clearly pointed out that under the party leadership in the past 44 years, our people have performed resounding marvels, making worthy contributions to the national liberation movement and the world revolutionary cause. Since the sixth party congress, our people have engaged in renovation and have scored important initial achievements. Although we still encounter difficulties and complexities, with the acquired experiences and successes, and with the efforts of all our party members, troops and people to overcome all obstacles, we will certainly advance the country to new victories.

We can assert that the Vietnamese revolution is now stronger than ever before. The ideal of national independence and socialism which has illuminated our path, is becoming the impetus to vigorously accelerate our people's revolutionary cause.

Speaking of our superior socialist regime, the comrade general secretary emphasized:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] Just like other newly born regimes, socialism cannot develop by always following a straight line, without encountering any stumbling steps. Even at times and at certain places, it could not avoid mistakes conducive to great losses.

Due to many different causes, at present, some socialist countries are encountering acute difficulties and crises. Through our own experience, we have clearly seen that this is the labor pain of birth. It is necessary to overcome the outdated mechanism of restraint which obstructs development in order to make socialism stronger, dynamic, and more efficient. What a mistake if, because of the difficulties, we have to refute the great historic achievements of socialism and to oscillate about the socialist path!

It is mainly reorganization, reform, and renovation in the right direction which has created new energy and stirred up the latent material and spiritual potentials for the socialist society to advance strongly. We firmly believe in the cause of reorganization and reform which was started in some fraternal countries despite many great ordeals ahead to overcome.

What is complex is that in this process there appeared opposition forces of all hues which have taken advantage

of democratization and openness to fish in troubled waters. Particularly, while some socialist countries are being faced with difficulties and crises, imperialist forces—especially the United States—have launched a frenzied offensive campaign against socialism.

On the one hand, they launched an extensive propaganda for the free world and the strength of capitalism, while predicting the collapse of socialism. On the other hand, under the pretext of demanding democracy, political pluralism, and human rights, they incited opposition forces, deeply interfered in the internal affairs of a number of socialist countries, with a scheme to make these nations deviate from the socialist road. Obviously, imperialism has never changed its objective to eliminate socialism. Uncle Ho was correct when he said: Imperialists can be defeated, but their nature can never be changed. In the new situation, they have resorted to new stratagems and schemes which are more dangerous. More than ever before, we must resolutely expose the wicked schemes of imperialism, while integrating our efforts to stop and foil their dark schemes against socialist countries.

The Vietnamese people pledge to do their best to strengthen the fraternal solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to consolidate and develop world socialism. We will unswervingly maintain and develop this close and long-standing friendship, enhance the efficacy of the multifaceted cooperation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the state of Cambodia, strengthen the special relations between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. We manifest our militant solidarity with the heroic Cuban people, support the just cause of the Nicaraguan, Afghan, and Palestinian peoples as well as the struggles of other nations in Asia, Central America, the Middle East, and Africa which are aimed at defending their independence and sovereignty and opposing aggressive and interfering acts of imperialism.

The Vietnamese people treasure and are strengthening the friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Indian people. We support the struggle movement of the working class and laboring people in capitalist countries for democracy, the people's livelihood, and social progress. We support the broadening of cooperation among countries in the region and with other nations in the world, on the basis of equality, mutual interest, and noninterference in another's internal affairs. We are grateful to the Swedish Government and people and some northern European countries for their support and assistance to Vietnam.

Once again, Vietnam expresses its goodwill to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China soon, and to resolve pending problems between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. [end recording]

Appraising achievements scored in the socioeconomic field after the 2-year implementation of the sixth party congress' resolution, the general secretary said:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] Given the historic period of more than 30 years in building socialism in our country, the period from the sixth party congress to the present was too short; however, progress made in various aspects is very significant and prospects are very encouraging. Over the past 2 years and more, thanks to the implementation of the multisectorial economic policy, our national economy has accomplished lively achievements. Various people's strata have enthusiastically invested their capital, provided materials and raw materials, applied new technique, and used their labor to develop production. Thousands of production and business establishments have been recently set up, thereby meeting the society's demands for many kinds of essential goods, and engaging a considerable number of laborers in production and business activities.

While advocating the need to expand and encourage the development of economic components, our state has constantly concerned itself with consolidating and strengthening the socialist economy and developing the leading role of the state-run economic sector.

In compliance with the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution on the autonomy in production and business of state-run production units, many establishments in this economic sector have surged forward to renovate their working methods, linked production with consumption, acquired more new technologies, supported themselves financially, and accumulated capital.

We are going to implement many, very important measures aimed at shifting from the mechanism of centralism, bureaucracy, and subsidization to the mechanism of planned management over the commodity-based and multisectorial economy in the advance toward socialism. Today we can categorically say that these changes are irreversible. And we are determined not to allow the return of the old mechanism. We are also aware of urgent needs for continuing the renovation of the economic management mechanism and promptly readjusting and amending various necessary measures, especially those dealing with macroeconomic management, aimed at spurring constant, economic growth.

In the past recent months, prices have become stable. In general, this has had a positive impact on production, circulation, and life. However, there are alarming indications that the price of food grain in many localities has fallen so low that it no longer encourages peasants to keep making capital investments in carrying out intensive cultivation, and strongly increasing the production output of commercial food grain. The prices of certain, industrial crops have also dropped so low that it has affected production. The state should determinedly effect a change in prices, trying to ensure the guaranteed prices for essential products in order to promote the

development of production through the upholding of the laboring people's interests. [end recording]

The comrade general secretary also pointed out those weaknesses that we should overcome in management and production. The most visible weakness at present is in financial activities. Our new major tasks require us to continue to steadily renovate the organization and working procedures of the political system; strengthen the leadership of the party; improve the management efficiency of the state; develop the right to mastery of the laboring people; and maintain discipline, public order, and socialist legislation on the basis of broadening socialist democracy. These are the main guidelines for renovating this field of activity. The comrade general secretary concluded his speech by emphatically saying that:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] We resolutely oppose attempts to take advantage of economic and political renovation to create social disorder, and to erode the confidence in socialism, in party leadership, and in Leninism. Carrying out renovation means renovating our thinking and working methods in order to successfully build socialism in our country, rather than totally negating socialism, or searching for any path other than socialism to solve our problems.

More than ever before, we should increase ideological work; foster socialist revolutionary ideals, patriotism, and proletarian internationalism; uphold the revolutionary system and all those beautiful, ethical values, including socialist ethics, of our forefathers; and learn from, and work in accordance with, the Uncle's teaching: Be frugal, honest, and impartial.

In the period ahead, one of the central tasks of the party, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, of various mass organizations, as well as of the many educational organs, is to build the people's strategy. This is because to build socialism, we need socialist men. In this regard, efforts to train and educate the younger generation—Communist Youth Union members and prospective young Communist Party members—are of decisive significance.

Preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism—a leading ideology of our society—and developing and creatively applying the revolutionary nature of this ideology and its science constitute one of the very important orientations of the ideological task.

We should constantly improve our militancy, promptly and sternly lay bare all those distorting allegations of the imperialists and the reactionaries, push back all propaganda campaigns desired to smear socialism, uphold revolutionary vigilance, and avert the enemy's dangerous schemes and actions aimed at undermining our revolutionary gains.

Dear comrades and friends: Commemorating the victorious August revolution and the 2 September national day is an occasion for us to affirm the unshakable determination of our entire party and people to continue

to follow the glorious, revolutionary path chosen by President Ho Chi Minh, our party, and nation. We pledge to do our utmost to implement President Ho Chi Minh's Testament by building a peaceful, independent, and socialist Vietnam, and by bringing about freedom, democracy, and happiness for our people.

A nation like Vietnam with many resounding victories scored over the past more than 40 years will certainly be able to overcome all ordeals in scoring glorious achievements in its peaceful, national construction. [end recording] [applause]

Comrade Do Muoi delivered a closing speech:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] This year's meeting held to commemorate the August revolution and the 2 September national day has achieved fine success. We totally concur with the contents of the important speech made by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

Together with the compatriots and combatants nationwide, let the people of Hanoi capital, developing the heroic tradition of the August revolution, strengthen their unity and single-mindedness, resolutely overcome all difficulties, strive to emulate in production and in the practice of thrift, and to successfully implement the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution.

On behalf of the meeting presidium, I would like to thank the international guests, comrades, and friends for attending this meeting. I wish the distinguished guests, comrades, and friends good health and new achievements.

Let me declare the meeting closed. [end recording] [applause]

Nguyen Van Linh Gives Speech

BK0209093089 Hanoi VNA in English 0831 GMT
2 Sep 89

["Full text" of speech by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, marking the 44th anniversary of the August revolution and National Day; given at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi on 1 September]

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 2—Following is the full text of party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech at the grand meeting at the Ba Dinh conference hall yesterday to mark the 44th anniversary of the August revolution and National Day:

Today, we are meeting here to mark the great anniversary of the Vietnamese people, the 44th year of the August revolution and the National Day (Sept. 2), the day when our beloved President Ho Chi Minh read the declaration of independence establishing the first people's democratic state in Southeast Asia and putting an end to the millenary feudal regime and the 80-year-long rule of the French colonialist. That is also the victory of the 15-year heroic fight of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Marxist-Leninist party founded by President Ho Chi Minh, which

right from the outset became the only leading force of the Vietnamese revolution following the failure of the "Van Than" (Patriotic Scholars) movement and the Yen Bai uprising launched by the Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang (Vietnam Nationalist Party).

Under the leadership of the party, our people have made resounding exploits, worthily contributing to the movement for national liberation and the revolutionary cause in the world. The Dien Bien Phu victory ended the 9-year resistance and accelerated the collapse of the colonial system and old colonialism. The successful anti-U.S resistance for national salvation which culminated in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign accomplished the liberation of the South, ushering in a new stage in which the whole country advances to socialism, and contributing to weakening imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Over the past 14 years, our people have made boundless sacrifices and surmounted innumerable hardships, coping with the schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage by foreign countries to defend the country and build socialism while accomplishing their glorious internationalist duty.

Since the sixth party congress, our people have engaged in a process of renovation and obtained initial important results.

Though confronted with many difficulties and complications, our people, with the lessons drawn from the past and the successes already achieved, with the determination of the entire party, army and people to tide over all obstacles, we will certainly take our country toward new successes.

We can affirm that the Vietnamese revolution is now stronger than ever before. The ideal of national independence and socialism is blazing our path and becoming the motive force strongly impelling our people's revolutionary cause forward.

Looking back at the glorious revolutionary path our party and people have trodden, we have all the practical grounds to reaffirm the following truths already enunciated by our great Ho Chi Minh:

First, in our time, national independence must be closely associated with socialism. Only socialism can firmly consolidate and bring into full play the gains of national independence, take the country step by step to prosperity and bring about a plentiful and happy life to the people.

Second, the success of the Vietnamese revolution today has resulted from the correct combination of the strength of the nation forged by thousands of years of indomitable struggle with the strength of the era.

Third, the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam is the decisive factor to ensure the success of our revolution. That truth has been vindicated by the history of the past nearly 60 years of the Vietnamese

revolution. We have been able to accomplish that glorious mission because our party is armed with Marxism - Leninism and knows how to correctly apply it to the concrete conditions of our country, because we have a steadfast contingent of capable party cadres and members who were trained in the crucible of the fight, who rely on the people and know how to encourage and mobilize the people of all ethnic groups in the country to rise up to make the revolution.

Celebrating the glorious National Day, we bow in deep respect to the hallowed memory of the great President Ho Chi Minh and of the successive generations of heroes, heroines and combatants who have fought with great valour and died for the great victory of the motherland. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State, I pay high tribute to the great contributions of our working class, labouring people, intellectuals, the people of all ethnic groups, the youth, women and the entire heroic armed forces through their self-denying struggle and work, and also contributions by our compatriots living abroad.

The victory of the Vietnamese revolution cannot be separated from the great assistance and invaluable support of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as from the solidarity and assistance of friends across all continents. On the occasion of this great anniversary of the Vietnamese nation, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries, the friendly countries and the progressive people throughout the world.

In particular, in this memorable historic September, I would like to speak a few words about the disinterested pure socialist internationalism of the Vietnamese people toward the land and people of Cambodia. As everybody knows, in response to the call for help of the fraternal Cambodian people exactly ten years ago, the Vietnamese army volunteers defying the biggest sacrifices and hardships, joined the Cambodian people in overthrowing the most savage genocidal regime in human history. Tens of thousands of beloved sons and daughters of the Vietnamese people have laid down their lives while discharging their internationalist duty in Cambodia. Nowadays, the Cambodian Revolution having grown up and strengthened, the Vietnamese volunteers will totally be repatriated before September 30, 1989. In this solemn ceremony, I propose that we bow in respect to the memory of all those heroes and combatants who have died in the name of noble internationalism. Glory to the internationalist combatants who have returned or will return after fulfilling their combat duty. Our party, state and entire people welcome the returnees back with the heartiest sentiments and will do all we can to make their life stable.

Comrades and friends:

The August Revolution in 1945, the birth of the Vietnam Democratic Republic as well as the exploits and achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the revolutionary struggle over the past half-century have always

been associated with the growth of the world revolutionary movements and with the new era of mankind opened by the great Russian October revolution. We are conscious that the historic victory won by the Soviet Union in the fight to destroy the ferocious fascism, the formation and firm development of the world socialist system, the persistent struggle of the working class and labouring people in capitalist countries, together with the national liberation movement and the peace-keeping movement of hundreds of millions people on our planet have created favourable conditions for the Vietnamese revolution. The Vietnamese people can take legitimate pride in their contributions to the world revolution and the deep and irreversible revolutionary changes which are taking place on our planet in the process of the liberation of mankind from oppression and exploitation. On the occasion of the great festive day of the nation, once again we express our pride of being a member of the great family of the fraternal socialist countries. We are deeply conscious of the great and veritable values which world socialism has brought to our people and other nations throughout the world. In a relatively short period of time, socialism has demonstrated its great vitality as a social regime which is to irrevocably replace capitalism in the evolution of human history. From a backward Russia, the Soviet Union has become a powerful industrial country which has made the decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism. At present, together with other socialist countries, it is bringing about strategic military equilibrium and constituting the main force to prevent the imperialists' scheme of waging a nuclear war.

The socialist countries, with their foreign policy of actively struggling for the maintenance of peace are at the same time aiding the national independence struggle of colonial countries and oppressed nations, and supporting the struggle for democracy and welfare of the working class and labouring people in the capitalist countries. For the first time since World War Two, mankind has been able to live in peace for more than 40 years without a world war provoked by the imperialists. That is first of all thanks to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. What would happen had it not been for the existence of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries? To what extent would imperialism bully others and trample upon the right to live and the dignity of nations without the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries?

Socialism has also brought to people the right to work, the light of culture, social welfare and genuine democracy—democracy for the labouring people.

Facts have shown that over the recent past, socialism, though not yet fully constructed and developed and in spite of shortcomings and even serious errors committed by this or that party, has demonstrated the superiority of a new social regime and made a decisive contribution to the profound changes in the world political map. From a single Soviet Russia, socialism has now become a world system. Hundreds of countries have gained national independence, many of which are socialist-oriented. The

movement of struggle for democracy, welfare, peace and social progress has grown more and more vigorously. Imperialism can no longer do what it likes as it did in the past to the destiny of nations. The sphere of its domination and manipulation has shrunk continually. Those great changes are inseparable from the role played by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Moreover, socialism, like any other new social system, cannot progress along a straight line without a hitch and even errors in one place or another and at one time or another which result in big losses. For different reasons, a number of socialist countries are meeting with great difficulties and even crises, through our own experiences, we have realized that this is the "pangs of birth". The out-moded mechanism that has obstructed the development should be overcome to make socialism stronger, more dynamic and more efficient. It would be a mistake if we, only because of those difficulties, refuse to recognize the great historical achievements of socialism and waver about the socialist path. Restructuring, reform and renovation in the right direction will create a new driving force and rouse up all material and spiritual potentials for a vigorous advance of the socialist society. We firmly believe in the cause of restructuring and reform which has begun in a number of fraternal countries though many great trials still lie ahead that need to be surmounted. The trouble is that in that process there have appeared opposition forces of all colours which are misusing liberalization and openness to "fish in troubled waters".

Particularly, the imperialists, first of all the U.S. imperialists, availing themselves of the shortcomings and crises in a number of socialist countries, have launched frenzied attacks against socialism. They are on one hand trying to advertise "the Free World" the "eternity" of capitalism and predict the collapse of socialism. On the other hand they have in the name of democracy, political pluralism and human rights, incited the opposition forces and intervened deeply in the internal affairs of a number of socialist countries in an attempt to make these countries deviate from the socialist path. Clearly, imperialism has never given up the objective of abolishing socialism. Just as Uncle Ho once said: "Imperialism will not change its behaviour even at a death". Only, in the new situation they are using more peccidious tactics and tricks. More than ever before, we must resolutely expose the dark schemes of imperialism, coordinate our actions, repulse and foil their dark designs against the socialist countries. The Vietnamese people pledge to do their best to further strengthen their fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries so as to strengthen and develop world socialism.

Now as before, we pledge to preserve and develop our close relationship and raise the efficiency of our all-round cooperation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the State of Cambodia, and foster the special relationship between the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

We express our militant solidarity with the heroic Cuban people, support the just cause of the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Palestine and the struggle of all countries in Asia, Central America, Middle East and Africa for the defence of their independence and sovereignty against all acts of aggression and intervention by imperialism.

The Vietnamese people treasure their friendship and will do all in their power to enhance their many sided cooperation with the Indian people.

We support the struggle of the working class and labouring people in the capitalist countries for democracy, welfare and social progress.

We are for broadening of cooperation among countries in the region and with other countries in the world on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We are grateful for the support and assistance of the government and people of Sweden and other north European countries.

Once again, Vietnam expresses its goodwill for early normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, and for the settlement of differences between the two countries by peaceful negotiations.

Dear comrades and friends,

In nearly three years of implementing the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam a vigorous and deep process of renovation has been taking place in many aspects of social life in our country from the north to the south. The initial important results obtained so far have proved the correctness of the resolution of the sixth party congress and of the subsequent resolutions of the plenum of the party Central Committee, especially the resolution of the sixth pleum in March this year. On the basis of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and the realities of the socialist revolution in Vietnam, the renovation line was charted by the sixth party congress along a correct orientation with a view to taking our country forward and achieving an important turning-point in the building of socialism. Compared to the more than 30 years of socialist construction in our country, it is a very short time since the sixth party congress. Yet, the changes made in many fields are full of significance and the prospect opened is inspiring.

On the economic front, we have begun basic changes and obtained manifest results. The multi-sector economy policy manifests results. The multi-sector economy policy which aims to bring into play all the existing production forces and make use of all suitable economic forms, gives all citizens the right to engage in production and business in accordance with law. Our party has asserted that the multi-sector economy policy has a long-term strategic significance and is a law of development from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. That policy recognizes the existence of different forms of ownership and different organisations of economic undertaking suitable to those forms so long as

they are helpful to social progress and cannot yet be replaced by economic form with a higher productivity and efficiency.

In this spirit, the state policy is not to nationalize private businesses operating legally and ensure their right to ownership, utilisation and inheritance. The party also favours deployment of all state forms of capitalist economy from low to high. The investment bill being prepared by our state and to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval fully reflects all those directions.

Over the past two years or so, thanks to the application of the multi-sector economy policy, our economy has picked up briskly. People of various strata have eagerly invested capital, materials, technology and manpower in developing production. Tens of thousands of production and service units have been set up supplying many kinds of commodities and services necessary to society and involving a considerable workforce in production and business activities.

While encouraging the broadening and development of various economic sectors, our state always stands for consolidating and strengthening the socialist economy and promoting the leading role of the state economic sector. In implementing the resolution of the third plenum of the party Central Committee on the autonomy of state-owned units in production and business, many units in this sector have renovated their work style by combining production with marketing, applying new technology and self-procurement of funds and accumulating capital. However, most of the state-owned enterprises have achieved an average rate of development and many continue to operate at a loss. This situation has many subjective and objective causes which the party Central Committee has time and again pointed out in its resolutions. In recent months, many state-owned economic units have faced new trials: unsaleability of goods, flooding of imported commodities, too high interest rates from the bank, shortage of circulating funds, partial unemployment, etc. In such a situation, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee has issued necessary instructions for the Council of Ministers to apply remedies to newly arising difficulties. As a result, a number of state-owned enterprises at central and local levels have gradually been able to gradually regain their balance while other enterprises are actively striving to recover. This, however, remains a heavy task which requires still greater efforts from the central and local branches as well as grass-roots units. In whatever circumstances, we are not allowed to let the state economic sector, the backbone of the whole national economy, slump down.

One of the most urgent and important requirements at present is to rapidly increase productivity and the quality and efficiency of the state economic sector, enabling it to play its leading role in the national economy through economic measures. The growth of the state economic sector is precisely a necessary condition

for the development of the cooperative and private economic sectors and a guarantee for a correct operation of these sectors. In face of the temporary difficulties of the state economic sector in the recent past, it has been suggested that a major part of the state economic sector be privatised. This is obviously an erroneous tendency deviating from the path of socialism, which is unacceptable to us.

In agriculture, the new contractual farming system stipulated in the tenth resolution of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee (Sixth Congress) has created a new driving force in production, establishing a direct link between the producer and the means of production, and between labour and income, thus increasing the efficiency of production and business. As a result, in the past one year or so, the commercialized farm produce, particularly foodgrains, has been available in the market in larger quantities. For the first time in many years we have been able to secure a relatively large reserve of foodgrains to pay part of our debts and to export a certain quantity of foodgrains to buy materials for agricultural production. At present, to further increase agricultural production the state and the cooperative should fully ensure all the necessary services before the sowing season and after harvest, particularly the marketing of the farmers' products.

We have taken very important measures to switch from the system of government-subsidized bureaucratic centralism to the system of management of a planned commodity economy with various components simultaneously advancing to socialism. At present, we can conclude with solid grounds that these changes are irreversible and we are determined not to let the old managerial system return. We have also clearly seen the urgent need to continue renovating our economic management, applying timely complementary measures, particularly those relating to macroeconomic management, with a view to further accelerating the development of our economy. In recent months, prices have become stable and on the whole had a positive impact on production, on the circulation of goods and on the people's life. Nevertheless, we are still concerned that the slumping prices of food in many localities have dampened the peasants' eagerness to invest in intensive farming in order to strongly develop the commodity food production. The prices of a number of industrial crops have also come down, affecting production. The state has to deliberately exert its influence on the prices and maintain the insured prices of vital products so as to push up agricultural development via the interests of the producer.

The market at home and abroad has been broadened one step further. More efforts are needed to ensure the consumption of farm produce and the products of the state-run factories, small industries and handicrafts. Naturally, the market in question is the planned market, not the spontaneous one. The central government should increase its management and later on control the very

fundamental macroeconomic balances such as the balance of the budget, the balance between the foreign exchange reserve and international payments, the balance between money and goods, etc. We have to renovate our planning work, coordinating the economic policies with the legal instruments in order to make our commodity economy develop in a planned way and ensure the most vital and essential balances of our national economy in both kind and value. The loosening of macroeconomic management and the decline in discipline and ethics in a number of cadres at all levels have given rise to many paradoxical phenomena in our national economy, such as: while the state runs short of foreign exchange to cover the most vital needs of the country, a large amount of such currencies has been spent extravagantly on importing expensive cars, cigarettes, liquor and canned beer.

The obviously weakest point of our economy is in the financial field. The state has been able to mobilize too little from the national income for the state budget. The loosening of discipline and ethics in the financial field has caused a considerable quantity of cash and materials to get out of the state control. The inadequacy of incompatible renovation of the managerial and organizational mechanisms and the cadre contingent has also created loopholes for the bad elements to make money illegally. We support those who make fortunes legitimately by their own labour and without neglecting their obligatory contributions to the state. At the same time, we are determined to effect the state's control, supervision and regulation with regard to those making excessive profits and curb all acts of illicit trading, tax-dodging, smuggling and speculation aimed at earning unreasonably high margins. It is necessary to early perfect the financial service, rightly and adequately collect the sources of revenues provided for by law, and strengthen the state's financial discipline. It should be pointed out that tax collection is the responsibility of not the financial service alone but also of the administration at all levels. Generally speaking, each administrative level is responsible for rationally balancing revenues and expenditures of its own, in the direction of increasing revenues and cutting expenditures, so as not to create more difficulties for the central budget.

The development of production and business is the basis for increasing the income of the state budget. In recent months, many localities and grass-roots establishments have actively renovated their managerial apparatuses, renewed their production lines and equipment, and reduced prices to increase their competitive power on the market. Many grass-roots establishments have succeeded in restoring production and found out the right way to make progress. These are initial, important changes contributing to the increase of the state budget revenues.

Development of production must go along with strict economy, because production without economy, as President Ho Chi Minh has said, is like "winds blowing into an unwallled house". Economy should be practised in all

fields, production, construction, administrative spending and individual consumption. In our present society, there is a number of persons who spend far beyond the level that can be produced. It is necessary to condemn and sternly punish a number of corrupt cadres who lead a luxurious and depraved life and spend lavishly the money they have stolen from public funds or property.

In order to stimulate production in the country and make the national financial system healthy, the party and state earnestly call on every Vietnamese to use home-made goods, restrict the use of imported commodities, especially luxury goods, and import only necessary items which are not produced or are in short supply in the country. This is one way to demonstrate patriotism and the spirit of national dignity of the Vietnamese.

Along with encouraging strong investments in the country, we have enacted the foreign investment law which has yielded a number of initial important results and experiences. In the time to come, our country will face new, favourable conditions as well as new difficulties and challenges in broadening our external economic relations. We shall take the initiative in actively broadening our external economic relations in many suitable forms in order to draw capital, technology and managerial experiences for building our country and developing our national economy more speedily. Now as in the past, we give priority to developing our comprehensive economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, actively develop all our potentials, improve our export and import control mechanism, and fulfill all our commitments. At the same time we are prepared to broaden our external economic relations with all other countries, foreign companies and international organizations on the basis of mutual benefit and without any binding political conditions.

All departments at all levels and all organizations should take every opportunity to expand their external economic activities. Yet, simplism and all illusions must be absolutely avoided, and advantages must be seized without losing sight of new complexities and new challenges. We are open to new advances in science and technology and for any cultural achievements of mankind, and we shall combine these with the good traditions of our nation. Yet, we firmly fight the life-style and decadent culture of the bourgeoisie and any other unproletarian tendencies. Our great, entirely new tasks call for a steady renovation of the organization and operation of the political system. For renovation in these fields our main orientations are the strengthening of the party's leadership, the heightening of state management, and the maintenance of discipline, order and socialist law on the basis of broadened socialist democracy.

The C.P.V. is the leader, initiator and pace-setter in renovation. It has made timely analyses of the situation and has worked out the main directions and policies and correct solutions in response to the legitimate aspiration

of the people. By persisting in the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism while deploying all its creativeness, dynamism and resourcefulness to absorb new knowledge and new experiences, it will certainly carry its new tasks to a good end. For that purpose, the party must renovate its methods and style of leadership through broadening democracy in debates, in policy-making, in the selection and assignment of personnel, with full respect to the roles and functions of the state and the people regarding their control of the implementation of party policies. This way, party organizations must concern themselves mainly with their role of leadership. That means they must avoid busyboding which only makes party leadership less effective and inhibits the initiative of the state and mass organizations.

The role of the state as a body by the people and for the people must be enhanced. The focus of renovation of state activity at present is the heightening of effectiveness in state management by clearly defining the function of the state and by renovating its organisation and personnel as well as its style of work. Particularly, there must be a clear definition of management of the economy by the state and management activities of the businesses. The state should not interfere in the operation of individual economic units, but should, as befits its new function, streamline itself, remove unnecessary intermediate links, train its personnel and redeploy them in a way suitable to its function of macroeconomic management. Renovation and the need for broader democracy also make it imperative for the state to promptly promulgate suitable policies and laws and to strengthen socialist legality in order to meet the need for social management by law. As the socialist state represents the power, will, aspirations and interests of the people, the organisation and operation of all elected bodies must be renovated basically. This way, the National Assembly and people's councils of all levels will truly become organs of people's power working effectively under the leadership of the party. The National Assembly's adoption of the law on elections to people's councils and the law on organisation and activities of people's councils and people's committees at all levels was an active response in this regard. Party organisations and the administration at all levels should now effectively supervise the holding of consultations for the selection of qualified candidates to run for people's councils. We are working for comprehensive, simultaneous renovation, economic, political, ideological and cultural renovation, and renovation in all other areas of social life. For each step we must identify the central link on which to concentrate our effort. In the relationship between economic renovation and political renovation, effort must be concentrated for the success of economic renovation while gradually renovating the organisation and mode of operation of the different bodies within the political system. In line with this, the party has adopted many resolutions and the state has made many policies in the past three years, mainly for the settlement of economic problems. Moreover, democratisation is now essentially directed at the economic domain. In fact, the

great benefit of democratisation in the economy has been felt clearly: with the initial liberation of the late capacities of the various economic sectors, tens of millions of people can now freely engage in production and in the circulation of goods in line with state law, and the autonomy of the businesses is respected. As a result, production forces have been further developed, and the livelihood of a large segment of the population has been improved. The masses, realising clearly the benefit of renovation as advocated by the party, have greater belief in renovation and are working more actively for it. We strongly reject the allegations by a few people about the absence of renovation in the political system and about limited democratisation. It is a fact that we are effecting renovation in the main areas of social life, planning each step carefully and always concentrating on central links. It is not our policy to hasten renovation of the political system while preparations are still inadequate. Neither is it our intention to effect limitless democratisation. That would mean political "liberalisation". Any adventurous step in this direction would certainly lead to political instability and would entail unforeseeable consequences on economic renovation and on renovation as a whole.

As far as democracy is concerned, certain voices have been heard in our country which maintain that as the economy is multisectoral there should be more than one political party and pluralism in ideology. Such people fail to realize that our multisector economy in which the state sector plays the dominant role is designed to serve socialist construction. It should be made clear that the different forms of the private sector as they exist in this state of proletarian dictatorship are no longer what they used to be in the old regime. They are being utilised and transformed by the state in the direction of socialism. Our people have fought a long time, shedding much blood, for the construction of socialism. We shall not allow any force to set up any opposition party to work against the people and against socialism. The real or nominal character of democracy depends not on whether there is one party or many parties. The essential is what segment of the population and what class in the society it serves. This is the abc's of Marxism-Leninism. Ours is socialist democracy, democracy to the working people, but dictatorship to all enemies of the people. As such, it is a million times better than bourgeois democracy, to use Lenin's words. Of course, we do not mean to say that we have fully instituted socialist democracy in our country. Such a democracy does not come in a long time, for one reason or another, objective and subjective.

At present, there remain in our society many undemocratic phenomena which violate the people's right to mastery. At times and in some places they are very serious acts. A number of party cadres and members have used acts of a repressive character against the people and infringed upon their legitimate interests. They also imposed their arbitrary and erroneous ideas upon the masses. These acts are completely alien to the democratic and humanitarian nature of our society. Such a situation should not be allowed to continue. We

must strongly condemn them and by the force of education and the pressure of public opinion, eliminate them from social life. On the other hand, there have appeared here and there some tendencies to extreme democracy or attempts to misuse democracy to realize individual ambitions thus damaging the interests of the party and the whole society. Democracy does not mean that one is free to say what one wants to say, write what one wants to write and do what one wants to do, no matter what the consequences may be. These are essentially anarchist acts. Yet, when our party sets [out] to correct these deviations, some people claim that this is to limit democracy, that "the door to democracy has been hurriedly shut down before it is opened wide enough", etc. We should make it clear that democracy must always be associated with centralisation in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, associated with discipline, order and socialist legality. These are two aspects of the same problem. Otherwise, we shall never have real democracy. Once again, we declare that we resolutely reject pluralism, a multiparty system or opposition parties. We should see clearly that on the practical as well as political planes, that is a scheme of imperialism and reaction aimed at steering our socialism from its right path and weakening the leadership of the party and the unity of the entire people.

We are firmly against all schemes to take advantage of the economic and political renovation to create disturbances in society and erode the confidence in socialism, in the leadership of the party and in Marxism-Leninism. By renovation we mean renovation of the way of thinking and doing things in order to successfully build socialism in our country, and by no means to negate everything and seek another way outside the socialist one to resolve our problems.

More than ever, we should intensify ideological work and the creation of the socialist revolutionary ideal, patriotism and internationalism, uphold the revolutionary traditions, the fine ethical values of our forefathers and socialist virtues and act upon President Ho's teachings about "industry, thrift, integrity, uprightness, dedication to the public interests and selflessness."

We are agrieved by the fact that in recent years a number of aspects in social life have seriously downgraded, negative phenomena such as superstition, crime, hooliganism, gambling, theft and prostitution have been on the rise while public security and social safety have deteriorated. Ideological work must together with the services concerned and the entire people, curb and push back these social evils.

In the coming days, one of the key tasks of the party, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and other mass organizations as well as the educational services is to build a "human strategy" because "if we want to have socialism we must have socialist men and women." To

this end, the training and education of the young generation first of all the members of the communist youth union—the young communists not yet in party ranks—has a decisive significance.

To defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the leading ideological system of our society, enhance and creatively apply its revolutionary and scientific nature is a very important [part] of our ideological work. We must always uphold our combativeness, expose in time and in a trenchant manner all slanderous allegations of imperialism and other reactionary forces, rebuff all their propaganda campaigns aimed at smearing socialism, uphold our revolutionary vigilance and check the dangerous attempts and acts of the enemy aimed at undermining our revolutionary gains.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has just held its 7th plenary session and adopted a resolution on ideological work in the new situation. It has decided to launch a broad political study movement aimed at further enhancing the unity of mind in the party, army and entire people.

On the basis of that ideological unity, and the enhancement of the vanguard role of the party cadres and members, let the entire party and people unite around the party Central Committee, and strive to bring to fruition the renovation policy laid down by the 6th Party Congress and elaborated by the subsequent resolutions of the party Central Committee plenums.

A revolutionary party loyal to Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party of Vietnam has always demonstrated its steadfastness and sensitiveness before the turning points of history. In the present stage of the revolution the Communist Party of Vietnam commits itself to fulfill its historical mission to take the country forward along the path of renovation so as to make the socialist construction in our beloved Vietnam a success.

In these historic days, every Vietnamese is turning his or her thought to Uncle Ho, the old father of the nation, whose teachings have always imparted to us confidence, strength and resolution in building a new society. Uncle Ho's heartfelt words find a most condensed expression in the sacred testament he has left to our entire party and people.

In anticipation of the centenary of President Ho Chi Minh's birth and on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his testament, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee has decided to make public the whole original text of his testament. Each of us should study again and again his testament and act upon his teachings. This is the concrete manifestation of our love and respect for the late president and our resolve to follow the path charted by him. On this occasion, I would like to inform our countrymen that the Political Bureau has decided to materialize Uncle Ho's instruction in his testament on the exemption of agricultural tax for the people for one

year. The Council of Ministers will work out a programme to this effect and will submit it to the National Assembly for approval.

Comrades and friends,

We take this opportunity offered by the celebration of the anniversary of the August Revolution and the national day to confirm the unbreakable resolve of our party and people to continue to march on the glorious revolutionary path already chosen by President Ho Chi Minh and our people; we pledge to do our best to carry out the testament of President Ho Chi Minh, namely to build a peaceful, independent and socialist Vietnam and bring freedom, democracy and happiness to the people.

A nation like ours which has made resounding exploits over nearly 45 years will overcome all trials and make glorious achievements in peaceful construction.

We are preparing in all fields for the celebration of the country's major anniversaries in 1990: The 60th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the 45th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the centenary of President Ho Chi Minh's birth and the 15th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam.

Let our party and people make still greater endeavours, surmount all difficulties and hardships and gain new achievements in honour of these major anniversaries.

Long live the spirit of the August revolution and the national day!

Long live the Communist Party of Vietnam, the leader and architect of all successes of the Vietnamese revolution!

Long live world peace!

President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our revolutionary cause.

Editorial Praises Ho Chi Minh's Testament

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[NHAN DAN 1 September editorial: "Preserve Socialist Goals, Continue the Path Chosen by Uncle Ho"]

[Text] Twenty years have already elapsed quickly since President Ho Chi Minh bade farewell to us. Departing to meet old revolutionary predecessors, Uncle Ho has left extremely valuable legacies behind for us. They are Ho Chi Minh's time and the era of independence, freedom and shining socialism in history. His last words and instructions in the Testament remain forever as a lodestar for us to continue the path that he had chosen and led our nation throughout his lifetime.

During the days when President Ho Chi Minh was writing his historic Testament, although the anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation had won important victories, it was going through difficult stages. He

estimated then that the resistance might be prolonged, and our compatriots might have to sacrifice much more wealth and human resources. Yet, no matter how difficult and dangerous it might be, our people would certainly win a total victory. His steel-like determination and firm belief in a final victory has boiled the blood [phrase as received] of millions of Vietnamese peoples. Our entire party, troops and people have remained loyal to his instructions in the Testament. We bravely and skillfully overcame untold difficulties to defeat the United States, and to topple the puppet government, unify the country and reunite the North and South under the same roof, in order to satisfy his long-nurtured dream, and to implement our sacred oath when bidding farewell to him.

The greatest dream of President Ho Chi Minh was that the country could become independent and unified, and that the people could enjoy a happy and plentiful life. Amidst untold, affectionate feelings he instructed that the party should formulate the best plan to develop the economy and culture, in order to constantly raise the living standard of the people.

In the past decade or more, we have step by step built the material and technical bases of socialism, and developed the economy and culture. Many new projects have been erected, and some of them have started production. The system of state and collective economies has shaped up. The livelihood of a segment of the people has improved. However, apart from the achievements, we have committed some shortcomings and mistakes. The impatient desire to renovate rapidly, and to build many large-scale projects has stemmed from the intention to quickly build the country and raise the people's living standard. Nevertheless, the work done out of subjective and voluntaristic desire has not brought about the expected results.

Following President Ho Chi Minh's teachings, our party has spoken out the truth, criticized itself before the people, and has formulated the guidelines for renewing and adjusting our steps and the method of building socialism. As a result, we have achieved important initial results. We have realized more clearly every day that an economy departing from a low point, and going through 30 years of war or more is suffering serious imbalances. Also, the mistakes being corrected constitute difficulties that are in no way small and can not be overcome easily overnight. Yet, we believe that under the leadership of a party that has gone through many ordeals, we can overcome the difficulties and win a victory in renovation, and can continue the struggle to implement the noble, socialist ideal that President Ho Chi Minh has outlined for the working class and our people, in order to bring about prosperity for the country, and happiness for our compatriots.

President Ho Chi Minh was the founder and trainer of our party. During his lifetime, he was always caring for the task of party development. When bidding farewell to us, he first of all talked about the party. He repeatedly said that solidarity is an extremely valuable tradition,

that democracy should be broadened regularly within the party, and that criticism and self-criticism should be conducted scrupulously. There must be comradeship and love among party members. Each party member and cadre must be truly imbued with revolutionary ethics, and be really diligent, thrifty, frugal, just, and impartial.

Implementing President Ho Chi Minh's instructions at the sixth party congress, our party generally reviewed its practical activities, drew upon the experiences, and clearly pointed out that shortcomings in the ideological, organizational and cadre tasks are among the causes conducive to shortcomings and mistakes. It resolved to build the party up to the par of the political task of a ruling party that is leading the people to carry out the socialist revolution, and considered it a decisive factor in developing the revolution in our country.

The Communist Party of Vietnam has led our nation from victory to victory and now advocates and leads the renovation task. The monopolized, revolutionary leadership role of our party is a heavy historic assignment. In the course of leading the revolution, the party has at times committed errors and mistakes, but it has courageously criticized itself, and continued to surge forward to lead the nation through dangerous circumstances.

By capitalizing on good points, and by correcting shortcomings, our party is intensifying the party development task, broadening democracy in party activities, and tightening the relationship between itself and the people in line with the viewpoints of using the people as a base, and emphasizing education to enhance the revolutionary quality of cadres and party members. It makes each cadre and party member think and act along the communist ideal in the interest of the revolution, and oppose all forms of opportunism, individualism, position-seeking, self-interest, departmentalism, localism, corruption, prerogative, and privilege in order to remain

worthy of being the leader and loyal servant of the people, just as President Ho Chi Minh instructed in his Testament.

The past 20 years have witnessed very great historic events in our country, and was the period during which the anti-US resistance struggle for national salvation ended to open the stage of socialist construction countrywide. Looking back at the achievements and failures, we have come to realize that President Ho Chi Minh's instructions in his Testament seem to be very new to our generation today, and to countless more in the future.

At a time when the situation in the country and the world is undergoing new changes, and the ideological struggle is taking place intensively and complicatedly, the party Central Committee's Seventh Plenum has once again asserted that the everlasting and unchangeable goal of our party and people is to successfully build socialism, the initial stage of the economic form of a communist society on Vietnamese territory. This was a clear-sighted choice by Uncle Ho and our party some 60 years ago. We assert the essentiality and objectivity of renovation that is taking place in order to increase the effectiveness of socialist construction. Emphatically grasping the revolutionary and scientific character of Marxism-Leninism, and applying it closely to the specific, historic conditions serve as a base to ensure victory for the undertaking. At the same time, we must realize clearly the nature of capitalism in order to heighten our revolutionary vigilance against its insidious schemes and maneuvers.

Making the spirit of the party Central Committee's Seventh Plenum resolution thoroughly understood by all the party members, troops, and people; enabling everyone to preserve the socialist goals and ideal, to firmly grasp the fundamental principles and approved renovation policies in the party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum resolution, and to bring renovation to success are practical acts to implement President Ho Chi Minh's Testament, to continually advance on the socialist path, and to bring about independence and freedom for the nation, and a life of plenty and happiness for the people, just as expected by Uncle Ho.

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